The New-York Times.

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THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

POSSIBLE RESULTS OF THE VETO.

THE NEXT MEASURE TO BE CONSIDERED—FREE BANKING, WITH RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS, PROBABLE—REDISTRIBUTION SUGGESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The discussion of the political consequences of the veto continues to-day. The sober second thought of nearly everybody is that there is no need, and very little danger, of disruption of the Republican Party. The hard-money members of the Republican Party are confident that the veto leaves the party in much better condition than it would have been if the bill had been signed. Men who advocated extreme measures on the other side of the currency question threatened that if their opponents succeeded a new party would be formed. If the bill had been signed a few of the hard-money men would have been just as excited as Mr. Logan and other inflationists were last night. As the matter stands, if there is any break in the party it must be by the secession of the inflationists, which will leave the specie-payment people in possession of the party platform, the party organization, the party machinery, and the President. There is every reason for hope that more useful legislation can be secured within the party than can possibly be obtained by any combinations outside of it. Already private discussion and consultation in regard to measures of compromise have begun, and there is an earnest desire, which is shared equally by modeate men on both sides, to frame some measure which will relieve the local demands for bank facilities that are known to exist in some parts of the West and South, and which may place whatever benefits arise from the Banking law equally and freely within the reach of capital in all parts of the country. One of the measures most talked about is a free banking bill like that which the House has already passed, with an additional proviso that as fast as further bank circulation is issued there shall be a retirement of legal-tender notes. Some of the inflationists will not agree to the retirement of legal tenders in a ratio greater than one dollar to every four of bank notes issued. Some are willing to concede the retirement of one-half the amount of bank notes, while the extreme contractionists demand that as many legal tenders shall be retired as there are bank notes issued. To retire legal tenders in some proportion to the issue of bank notes under a free banking law seems to be the favorite measure of compromise. There is no sort of doubt that if the bill which the Senate now has were back in the House with the knowledge of the President's views, as expressed in his veto message, the Foster amendment would be agreed to, and perhaps something even more stringent might succeed.

THE HOUSE FREE-BANKING BILL.

Senator Sherman has telegraphed from Ohio to Mr. Morton urging a little delay in taking up the veto message, and expresses his confidence that an arrangement can be reached. This confidence on his part would seem to indicate that he thinks the time favorable for attaching to the House bill his provision to redeem legal tenders at some future day, either in gold or in interest-bearing bonds. Mr. Kelley will again come to the front with a modification of his 3.65 Convertible-bond bill, and he is sure that this will, in the end, be the measure agreed upon.

THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN DISCONTENT.

A little expression was given to the feeling of dissatisfaction among Western and Southern members concerning the veto by two resolutions, which were introduced and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Both resolutions indicated the very decided intention of a concentrated attack upon the national banking system. The first resolution instructed the committee to inquire why the twenty-five millions have not been withdrawn from the East, as provided by the law of July, 1870. The Banking and Currency Committee already are considering that subject, and expect to report at a very early day. The second resolution, presented by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, touched upon a subject on which Western members are very sensitive. The resolution called upon the Treasury Department to give information as to the amount of the $54,000,000 authorized by the same act now remaining unissued, and further, how many applications have been rejected and to what amount. There has been an undertone discussion of the whole subject in the House. The nearest approach to a caucus has been an informal meeting of thirteen Western members who voted for the bill, with Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who voted against it. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the propriety of holding a Republican caucus. The subject was discussed at some length. The vote upon the bill was analyzed, when it was discovered that forty of the votes against the bill were from east of the Hudson River. Judge Kelley opposed holding a caucus, and said if a caucus should now be held in these exciting times and upon this subject the result would be equivalent to a formal declaration of the disruption of the Republican Party. A vote being taken, the proposition for a caucus was defeated by a vote of 11 to 3. It is given out that plans are forming among Western and Southern representatives to attempt to pass some radical inflation measure in the House on Monday under suspension of the rules. This Quixotic undertaking would hardly be attempted after time for reflection.

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President has to-day received many congratulatory dispatches from all parts of the country on his action in vetoing the Finance bill.

REDISTRIBUTION.

The proposition to take twenty-five or fifty millions of bank notes from the East, and distribute them among the States that have not received their quota of the whole amount issued, is revived, and if no measure of free banking with such restrictions as will secure the approval of the President can be perfected, the attempt to redistribute the currency will be made with a fair prospect of success. Many of the anti-inflationists favor such a measure and would vote for it in preference to free banking, but the proposition will hardly be seriously entertained till other measures have been thoroughly discussed and have failed.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

It is positively asserted to-night that friends of Mr. Patterson have received assurances that he does not desire to be Secretary of the Treasury, and would decline to accept the position.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Richardson was to-day interrogated with regard to the rumor prevalent for some days past that he was to be appointed to the vacant Judgeship in the Court of Claims; but, from his response, it appears that the office has not yet been tendered him. The Secretary contemplates an absence from the city for the benefit of his health, which is somewhat impaired by close attention to official business. Rumors continue to prevail of his retirement from the Cabinet, but they cannot be traced directly to an official source. Members of Congress of both parties, however, confidently say they have no doubt that he will retire, and that this is a mere question ot time. In this connection, the same parties assert, it is not improbable a foreign mission will be tendered him, as there will soon be two vacancies, one at Berlin and the other at Vienna. In view of the reported probable resignation of Judge Richardson, several Senators have openly declared that whoever may be appointed as his successor will undergo the close scrutiny of the Senate.

THE UNISSUED $4,000,000—STATEMENT OF THE CONTROLLER.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Controller of the Currency has to-day replied to a resolution of the Committee on Banking and Currency, inquiring what amount of the $354,000,000 of bank note circulation remains unissued. He says the amount remaining unissued on the 1st day of November was stated in his last report to be $5,649,051, and a statement is furnished the committee exhibiting the allotment of this currency at this time, giving the names of the different persons and institutions to whom the amount was assigned. Since that time about one-fourth of the amount has been issued to banks which had perfected their organizations, leaving at this date about $4,000,000 unissued. During the month of March letters were addressed to all institutions and persons whose applications were on file, informing them that unless the amount to which they were entitled was secured by the deposit of United States bonds within thirty days the balance unsecured and uncalled for would be apportioned to other applicants, and in accordance with the terms of this letter, more than one-half of the whole amount has been thus reassigned as exhibited in a statement furnished the committee. In the distribution of this currency the Controller has followed as strictly as possible the act of July 12, 1870, which provides that the circulation shall be distributed to banking associations organized or to be organized in States having less than their proportion, giving the preference to such as have the greatest deficiency. When applications have been made for the remaining circulation, and the parties have failed to perfect their organization, the Controller has endeavored to redistribute the circulation in the Congressional Districts of the States to which it had been previously assigned, and if the whole amount has not been promptly issued, it is because Representatives in Congress have requested, in many instances, further delay in the organization of banks in their own districts.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 23. — All the papers of this city, except the *Press* and the *Inquirer*, express their approval of the President's veto. The *Press* says:

"If we accept his decision against the Senate bill as indicative of his determination to arrest all other attempts to relieve the country by an increase of the circulating medium, it is clear that he has taken issue with a very large majority of the American people, including a very large majority of the Republican Party."

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The morning papers of this city, without exception, approve the President's veto of the Senate Finance bill.

AN APPROVING RESOLUTION IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 23.—A resolution approving the President's veto was offered in the House, but the suspension of the rules necessary for its consideration was negatived.

THE VETO APPROVED BY THE MERCHANTS OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—The Merchants' Association and the Board of Trade both adopted resolutions to-day approving the course of the President in vetoing the Financial bill.

INDORSEMENT OF THE VETO BY REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association held a special meeting last evening at Concordia Hall, Avenue A, F. M. Patterson, Jr., presiding. Resolutions were adopted warmly approving of the action of the President in vetoing the bill passed by Congress in favor of inflation, as being thoroughly consistent with the views of the Republican Party, and calculated to insure such legislation as will hasten a return to specie payments, and put an end to those fluctuations in the currency of the country which have proved so disastrous to the commercial interests of the nation. The resolutions further state that by taking this step President Grant has sustained the honor of the country; and, while heartily indorsing the sentiments expressed in the President's message to the Legislature, the thanks of the association are tendered to Senator Conkling for his determined opposition to the measure.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at the Fiftieth Street Church, Mr. Joel W. Mason presiding, the following resolution, presented by Mr. Clarke F. Whittemore, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That President Grant, in vetoing the Senate Finance bill, has once more exhibited to the nation his practical common sense and statesmanship and his fitness for the Executive Chair. His promises, the promises of the Republican Party, the nation's promises, the faith, honor, and credit of the Government at home and abroad, have alike been upheld by his act, which now, in time of peace, shows little or no less of moral courage than did his heroic and sagacious conduct during the war. Calmly, unpretentiously, and wisely, he has, by this single act, undoubtedly prevented future national dishonor and disgrace. "Honor to whom honor is due."

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION—PROPOSITION FOR A NEW ONE.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—Gov. Kemper, in a message to the Legislature to-day, suggests the necessity for thoroughly amending the State Constitution, many provisions of which, he says, are as odious to the people as they are mischievous in operation. He opposes the creation of a Constitutional Convention for this purpose, or the General Assembly's assuming the task of revising the whole Constitution, and proposed the appointment of a commission composed of five or seven statesmen, to frame such a Constitution as would commend itself to the Legislature and people, to be submitted at the next annual session of the present Legislature. He says it is not doubted that an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the whole Constitution, embracing the entire frame-work of the organic law of the State, would be equally admissible as the separate amendment of any single provision. Speedy action is urged, as to let the matter pass by the present session will cause an additional delay of two years. The Governor concludes by setting forth some of the obnoxious features of the present Constitution, and hopes no time will be lost in relieving the State of its burden.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—A shooting affray occurred here this afternoon on the corner of Baltimore and Poppleton streets, in which Irwin McLaughlin fired five shots at Leonard Miller, neither of which took effect on Miller, but two parties, Peter O'Brien and Fred. Zarnosky, who were passing at the time, were both shot in the leg. McLaughlin was committed for action of the Grand Jury.

MARINE DISASTER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—The Captain of the light-house tender Dandelion says that the steam-ship Mississippi, from Liverpool, for New-Orleans, before reported ashore on the Florida Reefs, is expected to be a total loss.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

THE STATE OF THE OVERFLOWED DISTRICTS.

APPEALS FOR HELP—GREAT DISTRESS PREVAILING.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—The State authorities receive letters daily from persons in the overflowed sections asking for provisions, &c. The following extracts from them are fair specimens:

A letter dated Simmsport, Avoylles Parish, addressed to the Governor, says:

Please send me some supplies, as I have a large family—nine children—to keep up and feed. The water is three feet deep in my yard, and all over my place. It is utterly impossible for me to get anything for my family to eat without calling on you for assistance. Please, for pity's sake, do not fail to send me some supplies by return steamer.

The following are extracts from a letter to the Governor, dated Big Bend, Avoylles Parish:

The whole of the Bayou des Glaizes and Red River front is entirely overflowed. All of us are bankrupt. We have no money, no credit. The commission merchants have shut down on us, and we have no provisions. Many of us are in a manner starving. The water is all over the country, and is still rising. The cows that are not drowned are dying for want of food. Sheep and hogs are drowned by hundreds. Take this matter into consideration, and see if something cannot be done for us.

The Governor to-day received a letter from Charleston, St. Mary's Parish, which says among the many sufferers by the recent overflow are those who have lived on the east side of Bayou Teche, on Bayou Chenez, Bayou Pigeon, on the shores of Grand Lake, and Lake Chicot, all of which districts are now submerged, leaving some 300 families in a state of utter destitution.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson, Chief State Engineer, returned to-day from the upper coast. He states that the storm, which commenced on Thursday of last week and continued until Sunday, caused the crevasse on the west side of the river to increase rapidly in width. The crevasse near Port Hudson, at the Longwood and Virginia plantations, is now three-quarters of a mile wide, though only about three feet deep, the levee being a very small one, from three to four feet in height. The crevasse heretofore reported as having occurred in Morganza Bend, below the new Texas Landing, is in what is known as the Van Pelt Morganza levee, between the original Morganza levee and the Grand levee. The break is now about 4,000 feet wide in the new levee, which was about thirteen feet high. The flow of water through this is checked by the old levee in front and a dense growth of cotton-wood between the two levees. In the old levee there are four breaks, aggregating about 800 feet. The Hickey crevasse, below Baton Rouge, is now 1,500 feet wide and seven deep, the water passing through at a velocity of eight miles an hour.

Gen. Thompson reports another crevasse at Lake Side Plantation, Point Coupee Parish. He states that about twenty sugar plantations have been covered by the water from Hickey's, and that hundreds of poor families living on the bayous have been drowned out. The Bonnet Carre crevasse is now 700 feet wide, and four feet deep in the centre, where the levee is entirely gone, and the water is cutting a channel. The McCullen crevasses, below Baton Rouge, will probably be closed in a few days. Though these breaks are comparatively small, water from them has already covered many large plantations, and driven out the poor people living behind them.

No mail trains have arrived by either the Jackson or Mobile Roads yesterday. They are detained two days by the bridges being carried away. The north-western mails now due by the Jackson Road are coming by boat from Vicksburg.

A gentleman who reached this city to-day from the flooded parishes states that the Tangipahoa, Tickfaw, and Amite Rivers, were swollen by rains from Thursday to Sunday, completely overflowing their banks and spreading over the country on either side for miles. The people are fleeing to the highlands. It is estimated that the water is three feet higher than ever known before. The Amite River rose very rapidly. Several children are reported drowned in the streets of Port Vincent, which was overflowed.

The flat country of St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington, St. Tammany, and East Feliciana Parishes are flooded for miles. The *Times* says: "A gentleman from the upper coast gives a most appalling description of the condition of the people who live in the district overflowed by the Hickey crevasse. He says that not less than twenty splendid sugar plantations have been submerged from that source already. That, however, was nothing compared with the sufferings of the people on Sunday last. A gentleman witnessed a large number of persons wading their way out of torrents of water which passed through that break. Among them were women in water up to their armpits, holding their infants above their heads and it was reported that some had been floated away on the rushing tide, with their little ones in their arms.

Bayou Grosse Tête advices state that there is now from three to four feet of water on the east side of the bayou, and it is expected that the water will overflow the west side. The water is backing up the Bayou Plaquemine as far as Dardemer's plantation, and will probably reach the town of Bayou Goula, on the Mississippi River. Mayor Wiltz has been applied to for immediate relief to be sent to the Gross Tête country.

The recent rains continue and there are floods in the Ouachita and Red River Valleys.

PROBABLE DETENTION OF MAILS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Postmaster at New-Orleans having telegraphed to the Postmaster General that the country from New-Orleans to Brashear is likely to be submerged, and thus break the connection between New-Orleans and Texas, and asking to be allowed to employ special mail facilities by way of Plaquemine and Grand Lake, as was done in 1867. The Postmaster General replied by telegraph that under the existing law the department has no power to employ temporary service in the case presented. If derangements occur the Postmaster must do the best he can with routes already established. The matter has been referred to Congress.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD SUBMERGED.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—Parties arriving on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to-day state that water covers the track for several hundred yards, in some places nearly a foot depy, with a strong current, and as the river is still rising, it is hardly probable that trains will go over it to-morrow. In consequence of the continued bad weather and the breaks in the railroads, the Spring Meeting of the Chickasaw course has been postponed until Monday, May 4.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 23.—Worcester sends to-day $500 to the Mayor of New-Orleans for relief of the sufferers from the inundation.

CHARGE AGAINST A SAILING-MASTER.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 23.—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to-day that William Hart came to his death on board the schooner Wm. L. Rolfe from the effects of intoxication, exposure, neglect, and inhuman treatment at the hands of George A. Clossen, the sailing-master of the schooner. Clossen is held on a warrant for assault and battery.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Capt. John Reeves, with a crew of four men, left the Five-fathom Light-ship yesterday afternoon, in the ship's tender, for Cape May, N. J., arriving at Cold Spring Bar about 6 o'clock P. M. In attempting to cross the bar, there being a heavy sea, the boat foundered, and Capt. Chas. P. Smith, and three others, named McKen, Hoffman, and Willets, were drowned. Capt. Reeves succeeded in swimming ashore. The drowned men were all residents of Cape May. Capt. Smith was of the schooner Wm. G. Richardson, and only went to the light-ship in place of another man for a short time. All the bodies have been recovered excepting that of Capt. Smith.

A YOUNG DEMON.

FRIGHTFUL RECORD OF JESSE POMEROY, OF SOUTH BOSTON—HIS LAST ACT THE CONFESSION OF A MURDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 23.—The story of the child-murder is one of the most extraordinary of the period. The boy Jesse Pomeroy, suspected from the first as the murderer, to-day confessed and is now awaiting examination. Before his confession a chain of convincing circumstantial evidence had been formed against him. When the boy was taken at the house of his mother, a respectable dress-maker, in South Boston, a knife was found on his person spotted with blood. A spot of blood marked the breast of the under-shirt, and his boots were covered with mud of that peculiar hue, and consistence that belong alone to the soil of marsh lands. Early this morning officers visited the scene of the murder, a spot on the marsh land jutting into Dorchester Bay, midway between Washington village and Savin Hill, half a mile from McKay's wharf. From the wharf to the spot where the body was found were two sets of footprints in the marsh mud. Of both these plaster casts were made, and they displayed peculiarities which afterward proved almost conclusively that the right person had been arrested for the crime. A detail of policemen kept off a curious crowd, so that the tracks were not obliterated. The tracks showed plainly that Pomeroy jumped off the wharf into the soft clay, and then took his little victim down, lending assistance by a swing of his arms. The boots of the murdered boy exactly fitted the smaller prints and corresponded precisely with the plaster casts taken of the prints. At noon to-day Detective Woods took the boy to the undertaker's where the body lay, and placed the murderer face to face with his victim. Pomeroy turned away his head. "Do you know that little boy?" "Yes, sir." "Did you kill him?" "I suppose I did." "Well, how did you get the blood off the knife? Did you wash it off?" "No, sir; I stuck it into the mud." For the first time since his arrest the boy showed some signs of contrition, and expressed the desire that his mother should not be informed of his act. He is now in Charles Street Jail, to await the action of the Coroner's Jury, which holds a session to-morrow afternoon.

The record of this extraordinary boy is a terrible one. Early in 1872 there was great excitement in Chelsea caused by the horrible torture of a number of little fellows by this boy, who was not discovered until a hundred or more boys had been arrested, and he was, after trial, sent to the Reform School, at Westborough, for the remainder of his minority. His victims were many. One was a son of Mr. Paine, of Chelsea, who was, about Christmas, 1871, taken by Pomeroy to Powder Horn Hill, stripped naked, tied to a beam, beaten with a rope, and left helpless. Tracy Hayden, another boy, was, on Feb. 21, 1872, stripped, tied up, and beaten with a board and ropes, by which some of his teeth were knocked out, the bridge of his nose broken, and other more serious injuries inflicted. Johnny Balch was enticed to Powder Horn Hill soon after July 4, 1872, stripped, gagged, tied to a beam, beaten and then taken to a salt-water creek and washed. Robert Gould, in September of the same year, was taken from South Boston to the vicinity of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, stripped, tied to a telegraph pole, whipped and cut with a knife in the head. Harry Austin, in August of the same year, was, at South Boston, stripped, beaten, and cut in the back and groin with a knife. George Pratt, about the same time, was enticed into the cabin of a yacht at South Boston, stripped and punctured with pins and needles in different parts of his body and left insensible and bleeding. Joseph Kennedy was about the same time taken to a place on the Old Colony Road in South Boston and maltreated in about the same manner that the Gould boy had been. These boys were all of tender age, from seven to eleven years old.

When arraigned Pomeroy confessed that he was guilty, and assigned as the only reason that he could not help it. Considerable inquiry has been made as to how Pomeroy, after his conviction of so many heinous offenses, was pardoned out of the Reform School, after being there only a year and five months. The explanation is as follows: When boys are sent to the Reform School they are sent for their minority, unless previously discharged. If, after a considerable stay, their behavior has been exemplary, and they give promise of reform and future good behavior, and if they have a good home to which their parents are anxious to have them returned, they are often pardoned on probation. This was the case with Pomeroy. His mother petitioned for his being put on probation and allowed to come home, and as his record while in the school was good this was granted on Feb. 6, 1874.

HOW BOILER EXPLOSIONS OCCUR.

A DEFECTIVE BOILER, ATTENDED BY AN INCOMPETENT ENGINEER BLOWS UP—TWO MEN INJURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—This morning, about 8:30 o'clock, the boiler at the buggy-seat manufactory of Comstock, Booth & Co., in this city, exploded with terrific force. The building is a two-story brick edifice, and some forty employes were in it at the time. The north-west corner of the building is a complete wreck, with the engine and other machinery buried beneath the débris. The boiler was 20 feet long by 4 feet in diameter, and contained two eighteen-inch flues. The force of the explosion carried the boiler over 100 feet from where it originally stood. The shell varies in thickness, as it now lies, from one-sixteenth to a quarter of an inch in thickness. Prior to the explosion the boiler supported a water-tank, which, becoming leaky, allowed the water, which is largely impregnated with lime, to drop upon and corrode the iron. In this part, less than one-sixteenth of an inch thick, the rupture took place. The boiler showed that a patch had been put upon it, while the interior was scaly. Fortunately but two men were seriously injured by the explosion A son of Mr. Comstock and the engineer had left the engine-room but two or three minutes when the explosion occurred. It is the expression of a number of men about the premises that Jacob Long, who was both engineer and foreman, was totally unfit for such a responsible position. When he was in charge of the boilers at the State Capitol he narrowly escaped blowing up that building while the Legislature was in session.

THE BANDIT VASQUEZ HOTLY PURSUED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The officers pursuing the notorious murderer Vasquez and party came upon them in the mountains near Los Angeles. They abandoned their horses and camp and fled on foot, closely pursued. If overtaken there will probably be a bloody fight.

DEATH OF MARTIN A. SEYMOUR.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 23.—Martin A. Seymour, who was actively and honorably identified in official capacities for over forty years with the banking interests of the Champlain Valley, and for several years past Treasurer of the National Trust Company at St. Albans, Vt., died at noon to-day at his family homestead in this city.

WESTERN ELEVATING COMPANY'S RATES.

BUFFALO, April 23.—The Western Elevating Company of this city have fixed the rates for storage and elevating this season at one cent and a quarter for elevating and twenty days' storage. This is a large reduction, being three-quarters of a cent less than Chicago and Milwaukee rates.

ALBANY.

THE PASSAGE OF THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE SENATE.

THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSION—A WARM DEBATE ON ITS ABOLITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The further consideration of the Supply bill again this morning occupied most of the session of the Senate. Referring to the action taken last night in relation to the removal of the New Capitol Commissioners, and the item inserted in the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint one general superintendent of the work at a salary of $10,000 a year, Senator Jacobs said that he had been informed that a meeting of prominent Republicans had recently been held, when it was decided that the removal of the Commissioners was a political necessity. Last night's action, he felt assured, was not caused by any dishonesty or neglect on the part of the Commissioners, but by the political necessity referred to. Senator Wood here denied that any meeting of Republicans had been held in relation to the subject under discussion, and demanded to know by whom such information had been furnished to the Senator from the Third. Mr. Jacobs refused to name his informant, and charged that Senator Wood was and for some time past had been "running things with a high hand," and had determined to throw the Commissioners out of office because a majority of them were Democrats. The spirit shown by the majority should suggest a firm and bold stand on the part of the minority. He, for one, was not afraid to take the responsibility of voting against the bill if it became necessary to do so to prevent an outrage upon the party which he represented.

After some further debate, which had little or no connection with the immediate subject, Senator Woodin, in a forcible speech, defended the action of the Republican majority. He said that the Senator from the Third (Mr. Jacobs) insisted that the passage of the Supply bill in its present form would be an impeachment of the Capitol Commissioners. The sooner he divested himself of that idea the better it would be for every one concerned. Two Democratic Senators, Messrs. Ray and Ganson, and others of the minority, were agreed that the present system of commissions was faulty and should be changed. The Commissioners had not been impeached, and they had not been spoken of as dishonest. No criticism had been indulged in regarding them, either by the Finance Committee or any member of the majority. What had been said was drawn out by the action of Senator Jacobs, who rose "to defend a friend." From the commencement the investigation had been carried on with justness and propriety. It had not been conducted for the purpose of placing any man in a false position, but to develop the faults in the present system of conducting public work. Senator Jacobs had most eloquently called upon the minority to protect their rights. What were those rights? The Democrats in the Senate had the right to do their duty, and to demand that the same should be done by their associates, but they had no right to protect any one upon grounds of personal friendship.

Senator Parmenter, here interrupting, said it was nonsense to talk about the Commissioners not being impeached. Every man in the gallery knew that they were. Senator Woodin replied that he addressed the Chair and not men in the gallery.

The following amendment was here offered by Senator Ganson:

"The other commissions appointed for the construction of the buildings of this State are hereby abolished, and the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint two superintending builders to take charge of the buildings in process of construction, to superintend the construction thereof. The persons appointed under this provision shall be vested with the powers, duties and responsibilities heretofore imposed upon the Commissioners heretofore appointed in such cases."

This was adopted after the Willard Insane Asylum had been excepted from the provisions of the amendment.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Booth, Cole, Conenlly, Dayton, Dickinson, Dow, Ganson, Gross, Johnson, Kellogg, King, Ledwith, Lowery, Madden, McGowan, Middleton, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman, Wood, Woodin—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Fox, Jacobs, Lord—3.

THE MARSH DRAINAGE ACT.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate presented a report upon the bill referred to them early in the session for the repeal of the Marsh Drainage act. They doubt the validity of the act sought to be repealed, as it appropriated public property for private and local purposes, and should, under the Constitution, have been passed by a two-thirds vote. The committee recommended for adoption a resolution directing the Attorney General to inquire as to whether the said act was adopted in a constitutional manner, and if he shall be of opinion that it was not, to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain a judicial decision thereon. The resolution was adopted.

THE POLICE AND PARK COMMISSIONS.

Senator Tobey introduced an important bill in relation to the Police Department of New-York, which provides that the department named shall have for its head a board, to consist of four persons, to be known as Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, who shall, except those first appointed, hold their offices for six years. The office of the Police Commissioner of the City of New-York, whose term expires on the 1st of May next, is abolished on and after that date. The bill further provides that on and after the 1st of May the office of the Commissioner of Parks, whose term of office expires on that date, shall be abolished, and this department, after that date, shall be under the charge and control of four Commissioners, who shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers now performed by the present department. The Commissioners, except thos first appointed, shall hold office for four years.

THIRD READING OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

The session of the House to-day was almost exclusively devoted to the third reading of bills. Among the bills passed were the following: To close a part of Twelfth street in New-Yark City; relating to the New-York Board of Health; to amend act in relation to jurors in New-York City; to amend charter of Cotton Produce Exchange Clearing-house Association; to provide for the transmission of letters and packages between New-York City and adjacent cities and towns; in relation to the fees of stenographers in the district courts of New-York.

BILLS AFFECTING THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The Assembly bill which directs the Park Commissioners to restore Tompkins square to its original condition as a park was this evening ordered to a third reading dy the Senate.

The bill which directs the Controller to appropriate $250,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the parks and public places under the control of the Department of Public Parks came up this evening in Committee of the Whole. Senator Gross moved to increase the amount to $689,000. This was opposed by Senator Woodin, who contended that New-York City was already carrying a load of debt which was far too great, and to which no addition not absolutely necessary should be made. Senator Gross' amendment was lost, as was also that of Senator Fox, who moved to insert $500,000, allowing the Controller to raise any part of that sum which in his opinion was needed by the Park Department. The bill was then ordered to a third reading as it was reported from the committee. The vote stood 10 to 10. Senator Kellogg, who was in the Chair, cast his vote in favor of the bill, and decided its passage without amendment.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER PROPOSED.

This evening Senator Fox introduced a bill similar to one already presented in the Assembly, which amends the charter of the City of New-York by providing that the present Board of Aldermen shall hold office until Jan. 1, 1875. Three Aldermen shall be elected from each Senatorial district next Fall, except the Eighth District. No voter to vote for more than two Aldermen. In the Eighth District and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards shall be elected four Aldermen, no voter to vote for more than three in these districts. Also six Aldermen at large, to be voted for on a separate ballot, but no voter shall vote for more than four. The Aldermen are to hold office one year; the Board of Aldermen to act as Supervisors for the County of New-York. The Board of Assistant Aldermen is to consist of one from each assembly district to hold office for one year.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY—A MESSAGE FROM CHARLES O'CONOR.

The bill consolidating the City and County of New-York was the special order in the Assembly this evening. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Weed offered amendments to the bill, protesting that his desire was to perfect it, and that he was friendly to the measure, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. The House evinced its opinion of the sincerity of the gentleman's professions on this head by promptly voting down his amendments as they were offered. Speaker Husted took the floor and made a speech in favor of the bill. He read the following telegram received by him from Charles O'Conor:

"I have just read telegrams stating certain objections taken in debate to the Consolidation bill. It is now impossible to reach Albany in time to answer the objections this evening. Neither could a full argument, if now ready, be transmitted in time. I have had this entire subject under attentive consideration for more than two years, and meantime have repeatedly argued it in all its phases. I have repeatedly gone over its most minute details, in opposition to the arguments of counsel engaged to defend Tweed and his associates. The essence of the objections is the same as the figurative persuasions put forth by them. The notion that it would obliterate the constitutional county is utterly groundless. The object is to obliterate the corruptionists' plan of having the geographical district governed by two separate and independent municipal bodies, and this is sought to be done by perfectly intelligible and constitutional means. The bill now before the House simply reinstates the condition of things which existed from the foundation of the Colonial and State Governments until Tweed came into power, a few years ago. If it were unconstitutional, it could do little harm, for the courts would so decide. The powers of Sheriffs and Coroners and like County officers are no more interfered with than the local Judges. In securing the words 'bonds, stocks, contracts, and obligations' after the word 'such,' on line 9 of the second section, would remove one unsound criticism of the objectors. Any one who understands our language can see that those words are intended. I omitted them purposely and most deliberately, for the sake of brevity. Our legislation is much disfigured and confused by such unnecessary repetitions."

Mr. Vedder, in replying to the objections of Mr. Weed, said that the bill does not propose to abolish the County, known as such to the Constitution. All its functions as a County in relation to the State, such as members of Assembly, Senators, &c., are untouched and unrepealed. It is to decapitate a double-headed monstrosity and create in its stead a purer and better Government. The letter, as well as the spirit of the bill, show that nothing is intended, nor can anything be tortured out of it, except a change in the internal local affairs of the City and County. No act or parts of acts can be repealed by implication, and as there is no repealing clause in the bill, no act or provision affecting the political status of the County to the State is impaired, nor any constitutional right pertaining to a county, as such, is sought to be molested. Mr. Prince also made an able address in favor of the bill, which finally was passed to a third reading. Only three Democrats voted in favor of the bill, namely, Messrs. Coughlin, Davis, and Blumenthal. The passage of the bill, so far as the Assembly is concerned, is now assured.

THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE AND RAILROAD BILL.

The act known as the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company's bill, and which virtually made a present of the whole river front to Mr. Gardner and his fellow-incorporators, was effectually killed in the House to-night. Speaker Husted characterized the bill as one which would ruin the reputation of the Legislature.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

The Gilbert Elevated Railway bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading as it came from the Senate.

The Supply bill, as amended in the Senate, was reported back to the House this evening. Gen. Batcheller will move to-morrow morning for the appointment of a conference committee.

During the debate upon a bill to-day, Mr. Bennett made a pleasant allusion to the professor of skilled talent, who has during the past week been flitting around his old haunts, the lobbies. Mr. Bennett spoke of the debate upon his Ferry bill as the battle of Hastings. The gentleman from Kings is not alone in ascribing the defeat of the bill to the persuasions of the skilled talent professor.

THE SECOND CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER WALTZ.

THE MURDER OF AN ORGAN-GRINDER—A SEARCH FOR THE REMAINS, WITH NO RESULT—ANOTHER SEARCH TO BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 23.—The second confession of Joseph Waltz, who is now in Catskill under sentence of death for the murder of Harmon Hulcher, the Albany scissors-grinder, has created intense excitement in Greene County. In his second confession he admits killing an old organ-grinder, whom he said was in the habit of visiting his father's house. The organ-grinder, according to Waltz's story, came to the house one day, about three years ago, at noon, and Waltz resolved to put an end to him. He says that while the victim was eating dinner he got a hatchet, and, stealing up behind him, dealt him a powerful blow in the back, the organ-grinder dying almost instantly. Picking the body up, Waltz says he carried it to a ditch and buried it. He then burned the organ, and the crank of the instrument he secreted in the stone wall.

At the request of Sheriff Coonley, Mr. Waltz was allowed to converse with Joe in German in the presence of Officer Ernest, when he gave full particulars of the second tragedy, the location where the remains were buried, the crank of the organ, &c. He also told where he had a box of books buried. Sheriff Coonley, with assistants, proceeded to the farm to search for the organ-grinder's remains, and though he found the spot of ground described by Waltz, together with all the surroundings, exactly as Waltz described them, nothing was found to confirm Waltz's confession. When the Sheriff returned, some proposed that Waltz be taken from the jail and conveyed to the farm, so that he could point out the spot, but the Sheriff did not care to take the responsibility of removing him without an order from Gov. Dix. Waltz is in the jail, heavily ironed. Last Monday night he talked freely with Officer Ernest about his coming death by hanging, and gave detailed statements in relation to the disposition of his remains. He has promised Sheriff Coonley that he will reduce his second confession to writing. It being a stormy day, the proposed visit to the Waltz farm was abandoned. In the meantime Sheriff Coonley goes to Albany to have an interview with Gov. Dix, to request him to give permission to take the murderer to the farm to point out where the body of the organ-grinder lies. Waltz rested better last night than he has for a long time before.

The report that his father and mother would be arrested was premature. According to the sentence he has but seven days longer to live. He will be hung in an upper room of the jail, and preparations for the execution have already been commenced.

WALTZ TO BE TAKEN TO THE FARM TO SHOW WHERE HE BURIED THE ORGAN-GRINDER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 23.—The Sheriff of Greene County made an application to Gov. Dix today to be allowed to take the murderer Waltz from the Catskill Jail to the Waltz farm, so that he could point out to the Sheriff where the body of the organ-grinder—who, in his second confession, he said he had murdered—is buried. Gov. Dix informed the Sheriff that he had a right to do as he pleased in the case, as the murderer is now in his charge—the Governor having nothing further to do with him.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE VETO.

THE LONDON PRESS COMMEND THE ACT.

LONDON, April 24—6 A. M.—The *Post* says President Grant has once more saved his country from a great peril.

His veto deserves full as much applause and gratitude as the victories of Vicksburg and the Wilderness. It has no doubt that eventually the West and South will be grateful for the act.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE BUDGET—HE CONGRATULATES THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, April 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Disraeli stated that the Ministry had advised the Queen to confer a mark of distinction upon Capt. Glover for his services in the Ashantee war.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech reviewing the budget, said he regarded the reduction of a penny in the income tax an important step toward the abolition of the tax. He approved the removal of the duties on sugar, but opposed the abolition of the horse licenses. He attacked the method proposed for the relief of local taxation, because the question next year would be prejudiced by this year's legislation. He generally congratulated Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the favorable exhibit of the finances which he had been enabled to lay before the House.

PASSAGE OF THE SUGAR TAX REPEAL BILL.

LONDON, April 23.—The bill abolishing the sugar duties from May 1 has finally passed the House of Commons.

REDUCTION OF THE INCOME TAX AND ABOLITION OF THE HORSE LICENSE.

LONDON, April 23.—The House of Commons has also voted the reduction of the income tax one penny in the pound, and the abolition of the horse license duty, as recommended in the annual budget.

ELECTION OF MR. HOLKER.

LONDON, April 23.—Mr. John Holker, who was lately appointed Solicitor General, has been re-elected to Parliament from Preston.

THE DISABLED STEAMRR TEUTONIA.

LONDON, April 23.—The steam-ship Teutonia, before reported disabled, has passed the Lizard in tow.

LOCK OUT OF LABORERS IN THE FARM DISTRICTS.

LONDON, April 24—5:30 A. M.—There being an extensive "lock out" of laborers in the agricultural districts, a meeting to express sympathy for the men deprived of work was held at Exeter Hall to-night. Messrs. Morley, Jenkins, and Arch were present. The hall was crowded, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously adopted.

FRANCE.

THE AMERIQUE DISASTER TO BE INVESTIGATED.

PARIS, April 23.—At a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly, to-day, the Minister of the Marine announced that a rigid investigation in the case of the steam-ship Amerique had been ordered.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD AT VERSAILLES.

PARIS, April 23.—The *Moniteur* reports that the Count De Chambord has arrived at Versailles.

AID FOR THE EXPATRIATED ELSATIANS.

PARIS, April 23.—President MacMahon this evening opened the exhibition for the benefit of the expatriated Elsatians.

SPAIN.

CONDITION OF GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA.

MADRID, April 23.—Gen. Primo De Rivera, who was severely wounded in the engagement near Bilboa, on the 28th ult., has recovered sufficiently to allow his removal to this city.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 23.—Prince Gortschakoff, Gen. Schonvaloff, and the Grand Dukes Alexis, Vladimir, and Constantine, will accompany the Czar on his visit to England.

TURKEY.

FAMINE IN ANATOLIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—A famine prevails in Anatolia.

INDIA.

THE BUDGET INCREASED BY THE FAMINE—A LOAN PROPOSED.

LONDON, April 23.—The Indian budget estimates the extraordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1874-75 on account of the famine at $32,500,000, and proposes a loan of $42,500,000 to meet the demand.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 24—1 A. M.—The winds have shifted to east and north over New-England, with cloudy weather, rain, and snow. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed over the Middle States, but now followed by northerly winds, with clear and clearing weather. South-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather are prevailing over the South Atlantic States; fresh and brisk north to east winds and cloudy weather in the Gulf States, with light rain over Eastern Texas and Western Louisiana. The winds have shifted to southerly and easterly over the upper lake region and the North-west. The Ohio River at Marietta and Paducah; the Mississippi at Davenport, St. Louis, Cairo, and Helena; the Missouri at St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Hermann, and the Red River at Shreveport have continued rising.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New-England, the winds will shift to north and west, with clearing weather.

For the Middle States, clear and clearing weather, with north-westerly winds during the day.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, and winds veering to northerly and easterly.

For the Gulf States, east to south winds, generally cloudy weather, and on the coast light rain.

From Tennessee, north-eastward over the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, shifting winds to easterly and southerly, with clear and partially cloudy weather.

From Mississippi, north and north-eastward over Minnesota, and the upper lake region, falling barometer, increasing south to east winds, and probably over the northern portion of this area threatening weather, with rain.

The Mississippi River, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, continues slowly rising.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 23.—Six men escaped from the Chemung County Jail this evening. All were awaiting trial on charges of burglary. The Sheriff, with a posse, is searching in all directions, but as yet all efforts to gain a clue to their whereabouts are unavailing.

CUBA.

CONCHA'S REVIEW—THE CASINO—THE NEW POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 18, 1874.

The projected parade of the volunteer forces of Havana and vicinity, before the Governor General, Concha, took place last Sunday afternoon. This parade was evidently designed by Concha as a "feeler," to ascertain the sentiments of the volunteer element, and the length to which he might go in respect of the plans and projects teeming in his brain as to sending them into the field. If such was his idea, he must have been greatly disappointed as to the prospects of its realization, for no enthusiasm was manifested among the eighteen or twenty thousand volunteers, and but few cheers were heard. The day was a most propitious one, cloudy and cool. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the different battalions of volunteers proceeded to get into line. Before 4 the line was formed; it extended from the Punta, at the foot of the Prado, and covered its whole length along the Park of Columbus, the Paseo de Ysabel, the Fountani of India, the Campo Marte, the Calzada de la Reina, and Paseo Tacon, to the Fort El Principe and beyond. All the available battalions and companies of volunteers were collected on this occasion, and their number, estimated at about fifteen to twenty thousand, was swelled by the addition of a regiment of artillery and a battery, together with a squadron of hussars and cavalry, and a battalion of firemen, all colored. Gen. Figueroa commanded the line. At 4 o'clock Gen. Concha made his appearance on horseback, surrounded by a numerous staff, and commenced to ride along the line reviewing the forces. Occasionally he would stop, either to salute a regimental flag or as if to examine the department and equipment of the volunteers. After riding along the whole line the Captain General took his station in front of the Tacon Theatre, and the volunteers marched by in companies. No enthusiasm was apparent; nothing but a feeling of curiosity, and the only cheers given came from the battalion of firemen, who are colored, and who cheered to show their sympathy for the reported declaration of Concha that all slaves taking part to aid in putting down the insurrection would be freed upon the successful termination of the war. It required about an hour and a half for the volunteers to pass a given point, and during the entire day order and quiet reigned.

THE DRAFT.

The *Voz de Cuba* calls for the prompt completion of the registration of all persons for the Militia forces, from whom is to be drawn the contingent for the campaign, to be supplied by those who are not volunteers. Rumor has busied itself so much on this subject that it has been deemed necessary to state that the Militia would go to the field in the same manner as the volunteers. It is known, however, that the volunteer battalions have been increased by the addition of two or three companies each (making their number fifteen to sixteen hundred) of persons who have enrolled themselves merely to escape the responsibility of serving in the Militia.

CONCHA AT THE CASINO.

Last Monday evening the Governor General visited the Casino. The rooms had been decorated with flowers and statuary in honor of the visit, and a numerous assemblage of gentlemen and quite a number of ladies were present. Two bands of the volunteer regiments played a number of choice *morceaux* in front of the Casino, and were stationed within a square formed by a detachment of volunteers with lighted torches in their hands. A fine orchestra in the concert-room of the Casino performed during the evening a selection of fine music. His Excellency arrived at 9, and was greeted with the royal march, as customary. After an hour spent in visiting the different sections of the Casino, the Captain General, expressing his admiration at everything he saw, with a large number present, sat down to a heavily-laden supper-table. As soon as the champagne began to circulate, a number of complimentary and patriotic speeches were made, Zulueta, the President, welcoming the Captain General, and expressing the hope of the Casino, that his Excellency would, during his present command, restore peace and prosperity to the island. The Captain General replied in a very complimentary speech, and at 11 o'clock retired.

THE EX-GOVERNOR.

Gen. Jovellar, who has just resigned the command of the island to Concha, sailed for Spain Wednesday afternoon by the Spanish steamer Santander. Previous to his departure he held a reception at the Admiral's palace, which was numerously attended. Several of the streets through which Jovellar had to pass on his way to the wharf were profusely decorated and hung with Spanish flags and streamers. Committees from the City Council, the Casino Español, and other corporations accompanied him on board, and several steam-tugs crowded with his friends convoyed the steamer to the mouth of the harbor, where with rousing cheers and vivas they bade farewell to this brave and enlightened General. The evening previous to his departure he was the recipient of a costly cane, on which was engraved "Spanish loyalty in Cuba to Gen. Jovellar, as a mark of respect and esteem."

THE NEW POLICY.

It seems as if the Captain General was determined to take as much of an offensive attitude as possible in the coming operations in the insurrectionary districts. Seven or eight hundred men have been sent from here to Nuevitas, to reinforce the battalions operating in the Camagney district, and it is expected that more than 1,000 *Bomberos*, or colored firemen, will be sent to the trocha, from Jenaro to Moron, to garrison it and release for the field an equal number of army troops. Meanwhile, the only news or official report of interest concerning affairs in the insurrection is the following, published in the Puerto Principe *Fanal*:

"Yesterday morning, (the 8th,) at about 9 o'clock, the enemy appeared in front of our encampment, Caridad de Arheaga, about 2,000 strong in infantry, and with some 300 to 400 cavalry, and leisurely proceeded to attack our fort or blockhouse, on various sides, until about 2 in the afternoon, when they retired, leaving only a body of skirmishers around us, who also retreated at dark. The shots from our troops carried death to some eight or ten of them."

In commenting on this intelligence, the *Voz de Cuba* cries out at the daring of the insurgents so soon after the action at Guasimas, in which they must have suffered immensely, and declares it is necessary to chastise them at all hazards, but promptly and efficaciously.

DEATH OF A COMIC JOURNAL.

The comic weekly newspaper, *Juan Palomo*, has met its death-blow by an order of suspension for a month, and a strong hint to the director, Don Juan Ortega, that a trip to the peninsula would be of benefit to his health. The immediate cause of this order was a cartoon, which appeared a week ago, representing the arms of the Captain General wielding a broom marked "extraordinary powers," and sweeping away ignorance, the insurrection, &c. There was nothing, in fact, to take umbrage at; but the cartoon served as a pretext to kill the paper, which was rather too republican in tone. The Government Censor, Si De Leon, was removed from his position for the same reason, and a new one, Sepulveda, appointed.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Rumor has it that Concha is busily engaged in studying the financial question, and purposes to issue very soon a number of important decrees on that subject. The most important is to levy a forced loan of twenty millions; another, to fix the rate of gold at fifty per cent. premium, and make circulation of paper unavoidable. By accepting Spanish bank bills for all Government dues it is supposed this end will be brought about. Virtually it will increase all Government dues which are as yet paid in paper fifty per cent. It is also projected to close up all exchange offices, attention being drawn to them by the recent quarrel between them and several brokers. To-day gold is quoted at 140 per cent. premium, that is at 240; no gold sales are made save in private.

THE SEASON.

The health of this city is quite good, although yellow fever has begun to make its annual appearance. Between 50 and 100 cases are estimated to exist altogether in this vicinity.

SIGNOR SALVINI.

Salvini closed his season at the Tacon last Thursday evening, before a full house, with "Otello." A crown of gold and laurel leaves was presented him. The company leaves for New-York to-day.

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

The United States ship Colorado, Capt. Ransom, came into port Saturday last, and remained until Wednesday. During her stay the Captain General "dined" Capt. Ransom and several of the officers. Wednesday the Colorado sailed for Matanzas, where she now is.

JAMES FISK AND THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUIT BY HIS WIDOW TO RECOVER THE VALUE OF 20,006 SHARES SUBSCRIBED FOR BY MR. FISK.

The case of Lucy D. Fisk, as executrix of her deceased husband, James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and others, came up yesterday on demurrer before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court. The bill of complaint asks for relief against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, and the Directors of both as individuals. The demurrer was based on the ground that this complaint is multifarious. Mr. Stickney argued for the demurrer, and Mr. Jenkes in support of the complaint. The original complaint was demurred to, and argued at great length some time ago in the same court. It was for the recovery of the value of 20,006 shares of Pacific Railroad stock, to which James Fisk, Jr., was a subscriber. The present bill is almost the same as the old one with some trifling amendments. The only new point is that the amended bill asks for an adjudication of the value of the stock issued without payment of the subscription price, or that the Directors who issued it be required to buy in open market a number of shares equal to the amount of the stocks thus issued, and to sink the amount of the proceeds in the capital stock of the company; and further, that a decree be made by the court giving her a dividend in proportion of her 20,006 shares. In the original bill she was presented in two characters, viz.: as the undisputed owner of six shares, and as the disputed owner of 20,000 which were never legally issued. In the new bill she occupies the same footing, except in the particular that forty per cent. instead of fifty, as in the old one, is the sum set out as the amount necessary to make the subscription valid upon payment of the same, and a tender of which is alleged to have been made by the complainant. Counsel maintained that the only decree the complainant could possibly obtain from the court was one ordering defendants to pay the amount of the issue of stocks, if they had been issued, or to purchase in the market an amount of stock of equal value if they had been disposed of. If shown that such stocks were in the possession of defendants a court of equity might order their redelivery to the proper owners. If not shown to be in their possession all a court could decree is simple damages. If it had been shown that these certificates were outstanding a decree for canceling them might be asked for, but that fact had not been shown. He admitted the existence of a right of action in favor of a corporation (which might be pressed by a stockholder) for the subscription price of the stock against a party receiving such stock, or for the amount as lost through the misconduct of the Directors. He denied that there was any case to be found which would authorize the court in a proceeding like this to compel the defendants to repurchase stock so as to have a dividend made out in favor of the complainant out of the capital of the company. He added that the complainant could not maintain an action both as disputed and as undisputed stockholder at the same time. Mr. Jenkes, in response, said that this point had been brought up on the argument of the original bill, and had been disposed of by Judge Blatchford as frivolous. He then went over the history of the financial transactions of the Union Pacific Railroad Company Directors and the Credit Mobilier men. Of the former concern, he said, that in contravention of the statutes a number of its Directors conceived the idea of getting control of it, so as to receive the subsidy granted by the United States for its construction, and also the enormous land grants which they turned to their own use. The Credit Mobilier, he said, was the mere satellite of the Union Pacific, through which the bonds of this corporation were paid for the profit of these individuals. He went over the objections presented by opposing counsel, showing that there was no multifariousness in the bill. His Honor said that the question involved was merely as to the frame of the bill. He asked counsel to submit briefs, and reserved his decision.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday at their offices, corner of Leonard street and Broadway. Two reports came before them from their Superintendents concerning the filthy condition in which some of the piers are kept by the Street-cleaning Bureau. One of these concerned the piers at the foot of Twenty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth streets, East River, and the other the piers at the foot of Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Fifty-seventh streets, North River. The board confirmed the action of the Executive Committee, and adopted a resolution to the effect that the Bureau of Street-cleaning be requested to remove the dirt accumulated on these piers, and that the Superintendent of Docks be directed to report to the board if the above-named piers are not cleansed within a reasonable time, and also to advise when the said work shall have been completed. It was resolved that the Erie Railway Company be informed in reply to a communication relative to the renewal of the lease of the premises occupied by the Pavonia Ferry, that the ferry franchise is under the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City, who have recently arranged to dispose of the same by auction, public notice of which will be given. A contract for the furnishing of 5,000 white and yellow pine spruce fir piles was given to James Bagley, of No. 32 Pike street, his being the lowest tender. His surities, as approved by the Controller, were also submitted. Several petitions for leases of piers or portions of piers were denied by the Commissioners, and after the discharge of a good deal of routine business the board adjourned.

A CUBAN PATRIOT.

Ignatius V. Herrera and Ignatius Perez are two Cuban patriots who occupy adjacent rooms at No. 47 West Twenty-fourth street, and vow vengeance against the "treacherous Spaniard" on the various hotel stoops of the City. They have talked over the prospects of "Cuba libre," and laid plans for the future aggrandizement of their native isle. A door opens from Mr. Perez's room into that of his friend, Mr. Herrera. On Wednesday night Perez went to bed after carefully locking the door of his room leading on to the hallway, and leaving, as usual, the door leading to his compatriot's room unfastened. In the morning he woke up minus his clothes, gold watch, and other valuables. Herrera was arrested on the complaint of Perez and held for further examination by Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

A rather strange case of theft was reported to Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, yesterday morning. From the statements made by the parties interested, it appears that a bale of mink-skins valued at over 2,000, belonging to Mr. Anthony Lichtenheim, of No. 201 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo., was stolen from the store of Frank Bates, No. 427 Broome street, where it had been placed on storage. Mr. Bates states that he saw the bale in the store at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and the parties claim that it was there when they closed up the store for the night. When the place was opened for business next morning the bale had disappeared in some mysterious manner. There was not the slightest evidence of a forcible entry. Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, who investigated the matter, is of the opinion that the bale was carried off by some sneak-thieves during Wednesday afternoon.

THE KID GLOVE LARCENIES.

Judge Sutherland occupied a seat on the bench of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for the purpose of sentencing Samuel Conklin, the salesman who stole large quantities of kid gloves from Harris Brothers, for the purchase of which Saul Adams was sent to State Prison for three years. Six indictments for grand larceny had been found against Conklin, to one of which he pleaded guilty, and was yesterday brought up for sentence. Counsel for the prisoner appealed to the court for leniency on the ground of previous good character, and handed in a packet of letters from various persons testifying to the respectability of the prisoner and his relatives. Among them was the last letter dictated by Judge Edmonds to his daughter, and addressed to Judge Sutherland. District Attorney Rollins called the attention of the court to the long series of thefts committed by the prisoner, and hoped that he would receive the full penalty under the indictment. Judge Sutherland then sentenced the prisoner to four years and six months in State Prison.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, before Judges Murray, Morgan and Kilbraith, John Plyming, of Fifty-fifth street and First avenue, was charged by Officer A. S. Evans, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with kicking a horse twelve times in the stomach with his foot, encased in a heavy boot. The poor animal was doing his best to draw a load of lumber, but the wheels were sunk up to the hubs, and although the willing beast strained every muscle, he could not start the load. Plyming swore he did not kick the horse, and produced three fellows, who swore that they did not *hear* any kicking, being at work several blocks off. The employer of the accused, Mr. Elander Stone, lumber-dealer, of Fifty-fourth street and First avenue, was placed on the stand by the counsel for the defense, who introduced him to the Bench as a "member of a church" and a "Christian gentleman." This witness testified to the gentle and loving character of the horse-kicker, but all to no purpose, for after a brief consultation the fellow was found guilty, and fined $15. The "Christian" gentleman here jumped up, and pointing to Mr. Henry Bergh in a most insulting manner, disclaimed against the verdict, calling the society a most "infamous crew." He was proceeding to indulge in further abuse, when he was called to order by their Honors.

Early on Wednesday morning Officer T. T. Fields, of the society, arrested Mike McLocklin, a horse-dealer of Twenty-fourth street, for kicking a horse and beating it over the head with a twisted iron wire. McLocklin was locked up all day and night, and yesterday was committed by Judge Wandell for trial.

Officer W. C. Enever, of the society, arrested Philip Nickolls at the corner of Bowery and Grand street, for kicking and belaboring his horse in a most cruel and inhuman manner. When expostulated with, he said he did it for "fun." The "fun" ended in his being locked up in a cell until this morning, when he will be brought before the Magistrate to answer.

A case was tried yesterday before the Police Commissioners, in which Officer McKenzie, of the Thirty-second Precinct, was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, in arresting a Mrs. Rennie for kicking a dog. Elbridge T. Gerry, counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr. Henry Bergh defended McKenzie. The case was referred to the board.

FROM HER WEDDING TO THE GRAVE.

A singular and melancholy accident, terminating fatally, occurred at the village of East Meadows, Long Island, Wednesday night. A young lady of the village, named Belle Palmer, had been that day married to a Mr. Wheeler, and the newly-wedded pair and their friends were making merry at the house of the bride's parents. At about 11:30 P. M. the young couple left the house, and Mrs. Wheeler stepped into a carriage which was in waiting to receive them. She took the reins in her hand in order to hold the horse until her husband joined her. At this moment some person belonging to the household discharged a musket as a salute to the bridal party, when the horse, a very mettlesome animal, broke from his fastening and dashed down the road at a furious gallop. In attempting to turn an abrupt curve the carriage was upset, and Mrs. Wheeler was thrown violently. She had become inextricably entangled in the reins, and was dragged over the rough surface of the road at a fearful rate. The animal subsequently fell into a ditch at the roadside, dragging the unfortunate lady with him. By this time the husband, parents, and friends came up with lanterns, and discovered the remains of Mrs. Wheeler partly immersed in the water of the ditch, the horse still kicking and struggling to escape. The head of the lady was almost torn from her body, every limb was broken in a number of places, and the whole body was bruised and lacerated in a shocking manner. The remains were removed by the friends, accompanied to the scene of the marriage festivities by the bereaved husband and sorrowing parents of the deceased. Both the fore legs of the horse were broken, and it became necessary to kill him in order to terminate his sufferings.

THE PIGEON-SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The pigeon match for $1,000 and the championship of the United States, between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and Ira A. Paine, of this City, did not take place yesterday, owing to the rain. There was a number of sportsmen, professional and amateur pigeon-shooters, assembled at Stamford, Conn., to witness the match. There was no indication of the weather changing at 3 o'clock, and the men and their backers met at the Stamford House and decided to postpone the match until to-morrow. The contest between these experts is creating unusual interest. Bogardus is the champion of the West, and Paine of the East, and the match to-morrow will be an exciting one. They are to shoot at 25 double pigeons each, from plunge traps, 25 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, 1¼ ounces of shot, or otherwise, Buffalo rules, and 50 single birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ ounces of shot, H and T traps, Rhode Island rules, for $500 a side and the championship of America. Paine to find the birds, and each to trap and handle out of the same lot.

AN UNCLAIMED BODY.

On the morning of the 21st instant a large box arrived in this city from Providence, R. I., by the steamer Electra. It was received at the wharf, pier No. 27 North River, by Mr. William Odell, agent of the Providence Line of steamers. The box, which was marked "Carrie Thomas," was in charge of a colored man and woman, who said it contained the body of their daughter, Carrie Thomas, aged eleven years, who died in Providence on the 14th instant. The colored people, who said they were on their way to Washington, D. C., never returned to claim the box, which remained in the steamer shed until yesterday evening, when the smell from it became so offensive that Mr. Odell notified Capt. Williamson, of the Third Precinct, and had the body taken to the Morgue. Coroner Eickhoff, unless the body is claimed, will hold an inquest upon it, and have it interred.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer announces that he is ready to receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the Mississippi inundation....The Corporation Counsel has written an opinion adverse to the application of Mr. Montague Ward to the Board of Assessors, for an award for damages to land and buildings owned by him by the closing of the Bloomingdale road. He says that it is doubtful whether the Board has jurisdiction in the matter....The Corporation Counsel has also decided, in a letter to Commissioner Van Nort, that where proposals for a contract are unaccompanied by an oath taken before a Judge of the Court of Record, a department may either reject them or waive the irregularity....Another opinion furnished to the Commissioners of Charities, yesterday, states that the Commissioners have no power to close the Inebriate Asylum.

SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The case of Otto Andrea and others against the Government was argued yesterday before Judge Smalley, in the United States Court. The facts are briefly these: In 1859 the plaintiffs paid some importation duties under protest, and subsequently brought suit for the recovery of the amount. Negotiations were entered into for settlement, and a stipulation was made with the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that if the negotiations were not concluded within six years the Statute of Limitations would not be pleaded in bar of recovery in any action that might subsequently be brought. In a suit recently commenced for the recovery of these duties, paid under protest, that statute was pleaded, and the case was dismissed in the State courts. The present suit is brought to test the validity of that plea under the circumstances. The court reserved decision, after hearing the argument of counsel.

THE DERELICT SHIP PURITAN.

The ship Puritan, with a cargo of sugar and hemp from Manila to this port, which was found derelict on the outer bar at Sandy Hook last Friday, is now discharging at Harbeck's stores, Brooklyn. The steam-tugs Jacob Neafie and Jacob Meyers discovered the vessel, and finding her deserted, towed her into port. On the question of salvage, which will be settled amicably, the Captains of the tugs have agreed to permit the cargo to be discharged in order to ascertain the amount of damage sustained. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company had a risk on the cargo for $100,000, and estimate their liability at about $80,000. The total value of vessel and cargo was about $250,000.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John Dacey pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was sent to State Prison for two years....Ernest Neithardt and Elizabeth Lambert, a colored woman, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for four months....James Walker, a colored waiter, charged with attempting to stab a dentist named Thos. Steinagel, doing business at No. 171 Bowery, from whose office he attempted to steal a coat, was found guilty of assault, and being about to be tried on a second indictment, charging him with grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY BONDS.

Controller Green opened proposals yesterday for $3,899,494 86 of "New-York County Bonds for the State Sinking Fund Deficiency." Bids for a larger amount were received. The Albany Savings Bank offered to take $1,000,000 at premiums ranging from 100.75 to 103, and the other bids also included various rates of premium.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 23.

SENATE.

A BILL TO REDUCE THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

Mr. DAVIES, of West Virginia, introduced a bill to reduce the tax on the circulation of State banks to an amount equal to that paid by national banks. It provides that, from and after its passage, there shall not be assessed or collected from any bank corporation or association, with or without circulation, created or organized or doing business by virtue of any State or Territorial law, any other or greater tax than is now assessed upon or collected from national banks. Mr. Davis said the tax on national bank circulation was one per cent. and that on State bank circulation ten per cent., which practically prevented any circulation of the latter class. He saw no reason why national banks should have the advantage over State banks, ten to one. This enormous tax was probably adopted as a war measure, but as peace reigned now he saw no use in continuing it. The circulation of State banks would be a measure of great relief to the South and West.

THE BILL TO WITHDRAW CIRCULATION FROM STATES IN EXCESS.

Mr. DAVIS also gave notice that at an early day he would ask the Senate to take up and pass the bill reported from the Finance Committee to withdraw the national bank circulation from those States having an excess, and distribute it in the States having less than their proportion, with the amendment submitted by him to withdraw $50,000,000, instead of $25,000,000, as the committee reported. The President, in his veto, referred to the proposed increase as $100,000,000, but he (Davis) thought it was $90,000,000, $44,000,000 in legal tenders and $46,000,000 in national bank notes. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print five hundred copies of the report of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads upon the bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph, which was agreed to.

THE MENNONITES.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands of the United States. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, and Mr. Sargent, of California, opposed its passage, and Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, spoke in favor thereof.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, gave notice that he would submit an amendment that any sale or assignment of land reserved under the provisions of this act to any person within five years from the date of the reservation who is not known as an immigrant from Russia, belonging to the sect of what is commonly called Mennonites, shall be absolutely void and of no effect, and any such land so sold or assigned shall be open to pre-emption or sale in the same manner as any other public lands.

LOUISIANA.

The Senate, at the expiration of the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, addressed the Senate as to the powers of the General Government over the States, and said the Kellogg Government was a military despotism, set up in defiance of the laws and Constitution of the State of Louisiana. He argued that in addition to the obligations upon the General Government to Louisiana as one of the States of the Union, it was bound by treaty stipulations with France to secure the inhabitants of that State in their rights and liberties. He contended that Louisiana had never been out of the Union, as the ordinance of secession was null and void. Hence the reconstruction acts were null and void. He denied the right of a State to secede. The Reconstruction acts were revolutionary on the part of Congress, though they were binding on the Senate now, as the Senate had accepted them and the State Government had been organized under them. They had also been recognized by the Executive, and though they were in the nature of revolutionary acts, having been accepted on all sides, they became valid. Under these reconstruction acts Louisiana had organized a Government republican in form, and under her Constitution an election was held in 1872, the candidates for Governor being McEnery on one side and Kellogg on the other. He read from the Constitution of Louisiana as to the manner of counting the returns of elections, and argued that McEnery was the legally-elected Governor, the returns declaring him to be elected, having been legally counted. Even if Kellogg had received a majority of votes, the returns were not counted as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State. Mr. Kellogg was a mere usurper. It had been argued that Mr. Kellogg was *de facto* Governor, but he (Merrimon) denied it. He was no more *de facto* Governor than if he (Merrimon) should go before a Magistrate in the District of Columbia, take the oath of office, and set himself up as Governor of the District with a thousand roughs at his back.

Before concluding his argument, at 3:45 o'clock, Mr. Merrimon yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE EXCESSIVE CIRCULATION OF THE EAST.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire and report the reasons why the twenty-five millions of national bank currency authorized to be withdrawn from the States having more than their proportion has not been withdrawn and distributed under the provisions of the act of the 12th of July, 1870, and what further legislation is necessary to secure that result, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, after a remark by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, that the committee had already the subject under consideration.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling for information on the same subject from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was referred to the same committee.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, introduced a bill providing that the tax on State banks shall not be other or greater than the tax on national banks, which was referred to the same committee.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning citizenship and the rights of United States citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, and expressed his surprise at the ungenerous attack made upon it yesterday by Mr. Cox, of New-York, another member of the committee. That attack had, he said, been based upon three grounds. First, that the bill detracted from the value of American citizenship; second, that it would tend to discourage immigration, and third, that it sought to engraft on the American statute-book the principles of the feudal system. He declared that if the bill were properly liable to any of these objections no member of the committee would have favored it, much less agreed to report it to the House for favorable action. He asserted that it did not make a particle of distinction between the rights of native born and naturalized citizens, and that it was in strict conformity with the well-recognized doctrines of American legislation on the subject of natural allegiance. The objections made by the gentleman from New-York yesterday had struck him as being made more for the purpose of firing the German heart than of elucidating the principles of the bill, or seeking to amend it. But he (Orth) undertook to demonstrate that there was nothing in the bill in derogation of the rights of any naturalized citizen. One objection was to that clause of the bill which declares as not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States naturalized citizens who may by the terms of any treaty be regarded as having resumed their original nationality. What reasonable objection could there be to that? The naturalized citizen who returned to the country of his birth, and who, by virtue of treaty stipulations denationalized himself thereby, did so by his own voluntary act. But the greatest objection made by some German journals in this country is to that clause of the bill which declares as not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, naturalized citizens who, on returning to their native country, may be convicted of offenses against the laws of that country committed prior to their arrival in the United States. He claimed and proved by reference to treaties, that that clause was only in consonance with existing treaties with Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Hesse, the North German Union, and Sweden and Norway. The only object of putting that clause in the bill was as a notification to naturalized citizens that when they did return to their former homes that they rendered themselves amenable to the laws of their native country, and that the United States Government could not protect them. This clause, however, might be struck out of the bill as superfluous, because the question was already governed by treaty stipulations.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, of New York, in allusion to a remark of Mr. E. R. Hoar, said that the German Government did in every way attempt to prevent emigration. So far as the railroads could be managed by the Government they were managed against emigration. In Norway and Sweden, however, there were direct laws against emigration, but in Germany the prohibition was only indirect.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, expressed his opinion that the bill was in the right direction. It started out with the desire to do that which it was incumbent on Congress to do, and the sooner a conclusion was reached on the question the better. Still, he did not commit himself to the details of the bill, some of which, in his opinion, might be materially and beneficially amended. He did not see in it anything incapable of being so amended as to avoid the objection of his colleague, Mr. Cox—that the bill was in the line of restricting immigration, and to that extent of injuring this country.

At the close of Mr. Wood's remarks the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, introduced a bill removing political disabilities from David A. Telfair, of Johnson County, N. C., his petition having been filed. The bill was passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

On the motion to strike out the paragraph for the salaries of the officers of the Government of the District of Columbia, an angry personal discussion took place between Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, and Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, the former complaining of the latter for having inserted in a speech of his, published in the *Record* some weeks ago, a letter written by Mr. Brown in the early days of the rebellion, counselling the shooting of any man in Kentucky who would join the Union Army, and Mr. Brown retaliating by reading to the House Mr. Starkweather's letter to Mr. Huntington, Cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, asking for pecuniary aid to defray the expenses of his election.

At 4:30 the committee rose, having disposed of seven pages of the bill.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates $35,653,391, of which $5,634,842 is to come out of the Treasury, the rest being derived from postal revenues. For the steamship service to China and Japan it appropriates $500,000; to Brazil, $150,000, and to the Sandwich Islands, $75,000.

The House then took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

MR. SUMNER'S ART TREASURES.

A friend of the late Senator Sumner, who is desirous that the art treasures left by him and not disposed of by special bequests should be kept together in some public institution, has written to Boston respecting them. He says: "I suppose all articles not mentioned in his will must be sold; and, in going through the house, I, with others, have been struck with the fact that there is one class of objects which ought to be preserved together, and in regard to which his friends can, and should, do something. I allude to the rare and costly, as well as very beautiful, curiosities in the way of china and glass, with some other articles of vertu which, unfortunately, do not come under any of the heads provided for. I do not know whether many persons in Boston are aware of the rare treasures of this kind which Mr. Sumner possessed. There are many things quite equal in value with those so carefully preserved in the collections at the Athenæum, in Boston, or the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New-York. There are superb pieces of Sèvres and Dresden china; specimens of porcelain, the value of which collectors so well know, from those English manufactories which have long been numbered with the past; rare old vases and plates from China and Japan, many kinds no longer made, very valuable now, and growing more so every day; and numerous other things, just as truly works of art as the pictures. There is one plate, in the centre of which is an exquisitely painted portrait of Mme. De Maintenon, set with turquoises and pearls; and a quite small china box, from the collection of the Duke of Buckingham, for which Mr. Sumner paid eighty guineas, and which was so highly esteemed that in one place, where it has been broken, it has been mended with silver. Not only are these, from their intrinsic merit, deserving of a place in some public museum, but to those who know how precious they were to their owner, and how lovingly he pointed out their beauties to his friends, they have an even greater value. I have heard that he proposed making some additions to his will; and although it is, of course, impossible to know what he intended to do, it seems very probable that, had he lived, he would have made some disposition similar to that which he made of his books and pictures."

ARREST OF AN INNOCENT WOMAN.

It appears from the Chicago papers that the woman arrested in Troy and taken to that city on suspicion that she was Mollie Holbrook, the notorious female thief, was not she, but a respectable lady. The story is told in the following extract from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 20th inst.: "When Detective Miller a short time ago attempted to bring the notorious Mollie Holbrook from New-York, where she had been arrested, to this city, where she was very much wanted, she contrived to elude her custodian while they were passing through Canada, and since then has not been heard from. The detective, on his return to Chicago empty-handed, was brought up before the Board of Police and decapitated for incompetency. As 'Citizen' Miller he determined to retrieve the name he had lost as 'Detective' Miller. Though no longer connected with the city force, he had in his possession the requisition for Mollie Holbrook, and until he surrendered that document he was clothed with official power so far as concerned Mollie. He therefore started for New-York, determined to recapture his prisoner or perish in the attempt. Yesterday he returned, bringing with him a woman whose wrists were adorned with iron bracelets. Without loss of time he took her to the jail, and asked Mr. Folz to lock her up. She was, he said, Mollie Holbrook, whom he had found in Troy, N. Y. One look at the captive convinced Mr. Folz that Miller had got hold of the wrong woman; but to make assurance doubly sure, he called one of the attendants at the jail, who was also familiar with the face of Mollie, and asked his opinion. He agreed with his superior. Miller maintained that this was the woman who had been turned over to him by the authorities in New-York, and with whom he had traveled from that city to Hamilton, Ontario. She denied having seen Miller until he arrested her at Troy. Mr. Folz accordingly refused to receive her. Miller then took her to the Central Station and asked Officer Symonds to take charge of her. Before seeing her face this officer thought Miller had made a mistake, and the moment she raised her veil he was convinced of it, and, like Mr. Folz, refused to lock her up. Officer Prince was equally positive."

IS FOOD OR DRINK MOST ESSENTIAL?

A Pennsylvania paper, the Hanover *Spectator*, reports that a stone-cutter named Peter Breitler, of Gettysburg, whose mind for the last year or two has been considerably affected, had steadily refused to partake of a morsel of food for a period of fifty-eight days up to Tuesday, its latest date, only sustaining life during this period by drinking small quantities of cold water. There is said to be a case on record in which a man lived eighty days without partaking of food. Breitler, being in reduced circumstances, was an inmate of the Adams County Alms-house for some months, and while there, he asserts, some supernatural influence or presence told him he ought not to eat, and he has since stubbornly persisted in refusing to allow any food whatever to enter his mouth.

On the other hand, the Montpelier *Argus* says that ten years ago Timothy Wheeler, of Waterbury Centre, Vt., adopted a strictly vegetarian diet, and five years ago became impressed that nature did not require so much liquid to quench thirst as is commonly used. The result has been that the first year thereafter he went 38 days without taking any liquids into his system, the second year 70 days, the third 130, the fourth 170, and up to Thursday of last week he had gone 228 days in the fifth year without drinking anything whatsoever.

BEQUESTS TO THE LEES.

The will of Mrs. A. M. Fitzhugh, of Alexandria, Va., a member of the Lee family, bestows the bulk of her large property upon the children of the late Gen. R. E. Lee, relatives of her husband, by whom it was bequeathed to her. She was worth $200,000 in bonds, stocks, and money, in addition to her large landed estates. The Ravensworth estate goes to Gen. R. E. Lee's children. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee gets a portion of Richland and $5,000. The rest of the Richland and Arkindale estates is divided equally among Gen. Fitz Lee's four brothers, Henry, Smith, John, and Daniel, Mr. R. C. Lee receiving the late residence of Mrs. Fitzhugh in Alexandria, $1,000, and an annuity of $300, not, however, to come into possession of the house until after the expiration of five years, during which time his mother is to occupy it. Mr. Charles Carr and his sister, Miss Eliza Carr, each receive $10,000. The Goldsboroughs, of Maryland, are also remembered, and William Burke, the dining-room servant, gets the cottage in which he lives and $3,000. A claim for $375,000 damages to the Ravensworth estate is pending before the Claims Commission.

THE YALE GLEE CLUB'S TRIP.

The Yale Glee Club have returned from their vacation trip through the West, having put into the treasury of the navy about $800. The contract between the club and President Ferry, of the navy, includes two more concerts, to be given at Saratoga at the time of the boat races, which will probably net $900 or $1,000 more. The trip was a very pleasant and successful one in every way. The first concert, given in Steinway Hall, New-York, drew a large and select audience. The largest house was in Chicago, where the receipts were $800. The club met with a very enthusiastic reception in Cincinnati, where President Porter occupied a box and participated in a banquet given to the club after the concert. At Pittsburg, where an Alumni association has recently been formed, the reception was a very pleasant one, and in that city and in Cleveland and Poughkeepsie the receipts were large.

A KING AT THE BRAKES.

King Kalakaua, the recently-elected ruler of the Sandwich Islands, promises to become very popular, especially among the firemen. He served for thirteen years in the Fire Department of Honolulu, and at the time he was elected King was foreman of Hawaii Engine Company No. 4. On the 14th of March the firemen of Honolulu formed a procession and marched to the King's Palace to offer their congratulations. Kalakaua, in reply to the Chief Engineer, said he should always feel proud to consider himself an active member of the Fire Department, and that he should deem it his duty, when emergencies arise, to join the firemen on the brakes.

CONVENTION OF ALABAMA LAWYERS.

A movement is on foot in Alabama looking to the holding of a convention of the lawyers throughout the State, its objects being to suggest changes in existing laws; to suggest the enactment of such laws as may afford better protection to person and property; to suggest rules of practice in the several courts better calculated to reduce the expenses of litigation and more speedily attain the ends of justice; to declare a code of legal ethics, and to adopt measures for the purpose of enforcing the same.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 24: Nos. 204, 205, 210, 214, 184, 215, 216, 217.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Ketcham vs. Talcott.	191—Neustardlervs Strauss
47—Flugel vs. Aertel.	192—Same vs. Same.
56—White vs. White.	195—Scher vs. Fargo.
65—Doyle vs. Board of Revision.	198—Martin, Executor, vs. Keeping.
67—McGowan vs. Green.	199—Same vs. Same.
69—Creamer vs. Green.	203—Beattis vs. Oleomargarine Mfg. Co.
82—Edson, &c., vs. Hoyt, &c.	207—Cameron vs. Hein.
83—Talcott, &c., vs. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.	211—Wyckoff vs. Lewis.
85—Vassenschidt vs. Fresco Painters' Union.	214—Inslee, survivor, vs. Hampton.
90— —— vs. ——.	215—Parrish vs. Sherman, &c.
91—Roberts vs. Hill.	231—Garrison vs. Green, Controller.
92—Smith vs. Smith.	234—Sleght vs. Clark.
99—Erie Railroad Company vs. Barr.	238—In the matter of Murphy vs. Board of Education.
107—Cayius, &c., vs. N. Y. R. & S.	242—Bank of New-York vs. Romer.
110—Ford vs. Moore.	250— —— vs. ——.
111—Dunsmore, Jr., vs. Moore.	256— —— vs. ——.
112—Same vs. Same.	263—Bancroft vs. De Land.
113—Schloss vs. Harris.	264—Same vs. Same.
115—Willard vs. Wells, &c.	265—De Land vs. De Land.
129—Dayton vs. Roche.	266—Holloway vs. Stephens.
155—Talcott, &c., vs. Weld, &c.	268—Merriam, &c., vs. Conrad, &c.
162—Wright vs. Pitcher.	270—Recknagle vs. Byrne.
172—Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot.	
185—Barborossa vs. Stevenson, Jr.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Issues of law and fact.	Nos.
258—Nichols vs. Jenkins.	300—Rowe vs. Central Park Hotel Co. et al.
263—Hunter et al. vs. Colvin et al.	301—Man vs. Koehler et al.
272—Smith vs. Bell et al., impleaded, &c.	304—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman, Ex'r, et al.
274—Haggerty et al. vs. Walker et al.	305—Tuska vs. Fettretch et al.
275—Crowe et al. vs. Trowbridge, &c., et al.	306—Graepfe vs. Levy et al.
276—Ross vs. Hinman et al.	313—Rainsfow, &c., vs. Dean et al.
283—Codling vs. Brown.	220—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.
186—Powers vs. Elias.	18—Ritter vs. Boody.
137—St. P. M. A. & B. Ass. vs. St. P. M. A. Ass.	35—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.
293—Grigg, &c., vs. Fay et al.	40—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
295—Walker vs. Walker.	42—Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.
298—Rowe vs. Central Park Hotel Co. et al.	43—Murphy et al. vs. Dickinson et al.
299—Same vs. Same.	44—Murphy vs. Gamble.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2786—Leach, &c., vs. Barker.	2504—Vance vs. Luke.
1686—Van Brunt vs. Schmid et al.	3334—Miller vs. White et al.
1238—Schmid et al. vs. Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.	3335—Smith, Jr., vs White et al.
1298—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bill et al.	3246—Orcutt vs. Pratt.
2380—Floersheim et al. vs. Wernerskirch.	3256—Dorington vs. Jefferson Railroad Co.
1292—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson et al.	2506—Rayher vs. Gordon et al.
3392—Raynor vs. Randolph.	3312—Coolidge et at vs. Dengel.
1982—Bowery National Bank vs. Colleil, impleaded.	3206—Jones vs. Harris et al.
3098—Moulton et al. vs. Bannon.	3228—Watson vs. Garvey et al.
3060—Cochran et al. vs. Hyman.	2608—Adams vs. Thinness et al.
3298—Baker et al. vs. Moore.	3278—Messmore vs. Arcularius.
	2332—Sanchez vs. Cobb et al.
	3242—Nussbaum vs Weil.
	3218—Laimbeer vs Burheene, impleaded.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3091—Mohr vs. St. John P. E. Church of Yonkers et al.	3049—Chadbourne &c., Mfg. Co. vs. Cromwell.
3313—Mimford vs. Moore.	3101—Frank vs. Conway.
1475—McGibbon vs. Davison.	2995—Raynor vs. Dixon.
2413—First National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Scheider.	2969—Merriam et al. vs. Conrad et al.
1323—Manuf. and Merch. Bank vs. Hanson et al.	1295—Manuf. and Merch. Bank vs. Costello et al.
1293—Same vs. Same.	3075—Ames et al. vs. Bliss.
821—Thurnauer vs. Herman.	2549—Thompson vs. Holden, impl'd, &c.
1183—Graham vs. McKenzie.	1175—Manuf. and Merch. Bank vs. Driggs.
2177—Schoppert et al. vs. Horgan et al.	2943—Greene vs. Brown.
2719—The Nottingham Mfg. Co. vs. Kent.	2737—Salisbury vs. Westcott, President.
2529—Keenan et al. vs. Waverly Paper Mills.	3103—Silcocks et al. vs. Untermeyer.
3123—Rhinelander, Sur., vs. Haas.	2057—Platt, Receiver, vs. Conger et al.
	2019—Platt, Receiver, vs. Wilson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on.

729—Hexter vs. Knox. There will not be any short cause calendar to-day.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
16— —— vs. ——.	24— —— vs. ——.
21— —— vs. ——.	36— —— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3759—Simmons vs. Fettretch.	3863—Demilt vs. McDowell.
3787—Hargous vs. Richardson.	3871—Garrish vs. Malone.
3697—Ætna Fire Ins. Co. vs. Charles.	3875—Clark et al. vs. Wheeler, Jr.
1153—Newkumett vs Averell.	3879—Brown vs. Dehlicis alias Davis.
4987—Boorean vs. Josner et al.	3881—Luqueer vs. Kiolin.
3811—Krugman vs. Daily.	3887—Union Printing Co. vs. Train.
3821—Tuomey vs. Mylins.	3889—Herzog vs. Leippoldt.
3655—Gillespie vs. Landsberg.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. One Hour Causes.	Nos.
2650—Burleigh Drill Co. vs. Gordon.	4066—Lugar vs. Pittman.
3939—Eadie vs. Powell.	3781—Gray vs. Hampson.
3982—Frankfield vs. Schuster.	4082—Burling vs. Gilmore.
3554—Herlinger vs. Lanegan.	3790—Koehler vs. Ferguson
3930—Crandall vs. Boston.	3539—Fox vs. Striker.
2635—Peremptory—Alcott vs. Macdonald.	4157—McNight vs. Kaufman.
3949—Howells vs. Dieckerman.	4100—Poole vs. Seixas.
4083—Rowe vs. Truax.	4114—Fields vs. Senior.
4063—Clapp, Jr., vs. Howe.	3603—Ressinger vs. Vogel.
3922—Secor vs. Hurry.	4083—Neafie vs. Keller.
4051—Diossy vs. Gross.	4097—Kelly vs. Mercier.
4068—Frost vs. Stuart.	4116—Kearney vs. Alexander.
	3733—Macgregor vs. Birdseye.
	4112—Taylor vs. Philip.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. One Hour Causes.	Nos.
3318—Kelly vs. Moss.	3536—Strong vs. Edwards.
3912—Hood vs. Lloyd.	3893—Becker vs. Hurd.
3694—Bishoff vs. Steinmetz.	2442—Strausse vs. Chamberlin et al.
3896—McLoughlin vs. Sandford.	2762½—Hill vs. Burke.
3814—Ripley vs. Dixon.	4123—Paget vs. Conner.
3574—First National Bank of Tarrytown, N. Y., vs. N. Y. and Oswego M. R. R. Co.	4039—Hub vs. Krippendorf.
3394—Carroll vs. Herring.	3017—O'Shaughnessey vs. Green et al.
3825—Souder vs. Birmingham.	3894—Ripley vs. Moynihan.
3703—Neiggert vs. Mittnacht.	4143—Horton vs. Killing et al.
3921—Bowton et al. vs. Steinbeck.	4159—Griffin vs. Trenno.
	4160 Reed vs. Trenno.
	4161—Cruger vs. Trenno.
	4162—Sloan vs. Trenno.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2592—Walters vs. O'Donnell.	4820—Heath vs. Hubbell.
3053—Smith et al. vs. Strause.	4759—Oehrnig vs. Cosmopolitan Gas-light Co.
4729—Braender vs. Gessner.	4715—Bernard vs. Weeheser et al.
4984—Leary et al. vs. Doherty.	4087—Colligan vs. Barclay.
4067—Phillips vs. Reynolds et al.	4944—Herrlich vs. Strauss.
4899—Weil vs. Flen et al.	4590—Reddy vs. Strippel.
4916—Hall, Jr., et al. vs. Russell.	4143—Mahony vs. Osmond.
	4529—Jacobs et al. vs. Bradbrook.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Joseph Gillen, Jr., homicide.	Henry Johnson, grand larceny.
Patrick Piggott, homicide.	Catharine Murphy, receiving stolen goods.
John Halfnagle, homicide.	Gustave Goethe, bigamy.
Peter Smith, felonious assault and battery.	John Hessler, John Lyder, John Ripley, and James Baker, assault and battery.
George H. Howard, George Townsend, and James Tynan, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 259.—Metropolitan Washing Company *vs.* Providence Tool Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island.—The appellants sought by their bill to enjoin an alleged infringement of a reissued patent for an improvement in clothes-wringers. The court below found that there had been no infringement and dismissed the bill, and that decree is here affirmed, the conclusion being that while the tool company have used a portable support for a wringing-machine which has some of the features of that claimed by the complainants, it has not the yoke, (formed like the letter U,) which is essential to the patented combination. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 284.—Burton vs. Hord.—Error to the Circuit Court for Vermont.—The main question in this case was whether a certain deposition, taken at the instance of the plaintiff in the suit, having been lost, the court below erred in admitting in evidence a copy of such deposition, under the rule as to other written instruments. It is said that the party entitled to the benefit of the contents of the lost instrument was not bound to supply its place with another and a different deposition, which might or might not be the same in effect, and that there was no error in receiving the copy. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 281.—North Missouri Railroad Company et al. *vs.* Maguire.—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—This was the affirmance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri holding that the State had not relinquished its right to tax the property of the road, and that therefore the tax complained of did not impair any obligation of contract on the part of the State. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

The Chief Justice dissented.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sheridan vs. Guilfoyle; Toffey vs. Williams; memorandums for counsel.

The People ex rel. O'Connor vs. Leggett, &c.: peremptory mandamus granted. See opinion.

Bryan vs. Comstock; motion granted, with $10 costs. See opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

King vs. Smith; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Germania Bank vs. Schafer; Gould vs. Martin; National Bank of the Republic vs. Norton; Hardy vs. Overbaugh; motions denied.

The People ex rel. Haas vs. Bixby. Opinion.

East River National Bank vs. Long; Vanderbliss vs. Keyser et al.; motions granted.

In the matter, &c., Young; Pignard vs. Poissonnier; Van Riper vs. Aronson; Crossman vs. Crossman; Quinlan vs. Selmes; memorandums.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Davis.

The People of the State of New-York vs. Mallory et al; judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the matter of the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuels; petition granted and order signed.

Korotowski vs. Becker et al; form of judgment settled.

Crossman vs. Crossman; order of discontinuance on judgment of costs.

MARINE COURT.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

Owing to the great increase of business in this court, and in view of the approaching vacation, the Judges have passed a rule to relieve the Calendar by assigning Justices to additional parts for the month of May, 1874, as follows: Parts I., II., and III. will be held in the rooms already known by such designations; Part IV. in the room adjoining Part III.; Part V. in the room now known as Part I. of the Common Pleas, new Court-House, the use of which has been kindly consented to by the Justices of that court. These five parts are exclusively for jury trials. Non-jury cases will be tried before the Justice holding Part VI. at Chambers, so that the entire Judicial force of the court will be employed. No postponements will be granted after a cause has once appeared upon the Day Calendar, except for strict legal excuse.

MAURICE J. POWER, Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

NOTICE.

Jurors are hereby notified that they are required to attend punctually to-morrow, Friday, April 24, at 11 o'clock. By order of the court.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 45 cars reported to arrive 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,908 head, or 524 cars, against 475 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow at yesterday's prices; but few buyers were in attendance; all fresh arrivals were through assignments; the bulk of the cattle in the Yards were shipped east in first hands; sales 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,018 to 1,387 lbs., at $5 60@$6 12½; 19 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,206 lbs., at $5 85; 39 head Canada stockers, averaging 856 lbs., at $4 20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,800 head, against 10,200 head for the same time last week. The market was slow for want of stock to operate with; clipped Sheep, $5@$6; wooled do., $6@$7 50; sales, 293 head choice Ohio wooled Sheep, averaging 114 lbs., at $8 10; 200 head Michigan stockers, averaging 62 lbs., at $4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,800 head, against 14,700 head for the same time last week. But few are offering to-day; prices were firm at $5 25@$5 75 for Yorkers; $6@$6 25 for heavy Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower, closing firm; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 do., $1 23½, spot; $1 24, May; $1 25⅛, June; No. 3 do., $1 19; Rejected, $1 10@$1 10½. Corn dull and lower, especially for spot; No. 2 Mixed, 62¾c., cash; 63½c., May; 64⅝c.@64¾c., June; Rejected, 61½c.@61¾c. Oats quiet and weak; 45½c.@45¾c. for No. 2, spot; 46½c.@46¼c., May; Rejected, 44½c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 92c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and unsettled at opening; demand fair and market firm at close, with the decline recovered; spot or May, $16 35; June, $16 45@$16 50. Lard quiet and unchanged at $9 70 cash or May; $9 87½, June. Bulk Meats steady for Shoulders at 6c., loose; Middles in fair demand, but at lower rates; Short Rib Middles, 8¾c., loose, cash; sales early at $8 65. Whisky steady at 94c. Freights dull and nominal; Corn to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 155,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat, 210,000 bushels Corn, 166,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring irregular at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 2; No. 3 Fall, $1 40½. Corn dull and drooping at 67c. for No. 2 Mixed, at East Side, in elevator, cash and May; 68c., June, closing lower to sell. Oats opened firm, but closed dull at 51c.@52c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley firm for best grades; little doing. Rye firm; sales on private terms understood to be higher. Whisky quiet at 94c. Pork nominally $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats weak and lower to sell; no buyers except at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. Bacon weak; cash lots brought full prices; sales of Shoulders at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c., and 9⅝c., seller last half of May; Clear Sides, 9¾c., seller from the 15th to the 25th May; offered at the same seller June. Lard—Small sales; Kettle, 10c. Live Hogs firm at $4 75@$5 for light; $5 20@$5 50 for heavy. Cattle easier for best Beeves; other grades steady; Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4 25; common to fair Butchers' $2 50@$4 50; prime to extra Steers, $5@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn; 19,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs, and 1,700 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—800 bbls. Flour, 5,811 bushels Wheat, 3,100 bushels Corn, 4,194 bushels Oats. No report from the Lake Shore Railway. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Baker's, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales, on the track, of Canada White at $1 75; White State, $1 70; Red Winter, $1 60; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 46. Corn dull; sales of 4,000 bushels High-mixed, on the track, at 81c.@82c.; Old held at 86c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 58c.; Toledo, 59c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 70@$1 8 ; No. 3 Western, $1 56. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 23.—Flour steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 75; two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58. Corn dull; sales 1,200 bushels at 84c.@85c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally, $1 75. Corn-meal; $1 75 for bolted and $1 70 for unbolted ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Ship-stuff, $26; Middlings, $28 ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat; 7,600 bushels Peas; 1,509,000 feet of Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 31½ for No. 1; $1 27¼ for No. 2; May, $1 27½; June, $1 28. Corn steady at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 91c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 58 for No. 2 Spring; $1 38 for No. 3 do. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 46c., cash and April; 48½c. for No. 1. Pork nominally $16 25@$16 50. Hams, in pickle, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 6c. for Shoulders; 9¾c.@10c. for Cumberland Middles. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour and 86,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour and 161,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—Flour lower. Wheat dull and declining at $1 43. Corn dull at 65c.@67c. Oats dull at 48c.@55c. Rye steady at $1 08@$1 09. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and weak at opening; closed steadier. Pork held at $17. Lard steady; sales of Steam at 9⅞c.@10c.; Kettle, 10c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c. Bacon—Nothing doing; quoted at 7c.@7⅛c. for Shoulders; 9½c.@9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Clear Sides; outside prices asked. Whisky steady at 93c.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 42@$1 45. Corn in fair demand and higher at 57c.@60c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 57c.@60c. Rye sold at $1 05. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Pork—Sales at $17. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12¾c.@13½c.; Plain, 11½c. Lard—Tierce, 10¼c.; @10¾c.; Keg, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky—Sales at 93c.

TOLEDO, April 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 56 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 47 for Amber Michigan; May, $1 47½; June, $1 51; No. 1 Red, $1 57½. Corn dull and lower at 72½c. for High Mixed; June, 70½c.; Low Mixed, 71½c.; no grade, 70c. Oats steady at 54c. for No. 1, 51c. for No. 2, 52c. for Michigan. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—Wheat firm, with steady milling demand; sales, 2 cars Extra Genesee at $1 90. Rye easier; sales, 300 bushels State at $1 10. Corn quiet, but firm. No Barley on the market. Malt unchanged. Oats firmer, with good demand; sales, 8 cars at 62c. for No. 2 Mixed Western and State; 63c.@65½c. for White State, in bags, and 64c. for No. 2 White State.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand light, holders firm. Oats—Full prices asked but no demand. Lard active at 10½c.@10¾c. for Tierce; 11¼c.@11½c. for Keg. Other articles firm and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 40c. Resin steady at $2 20 for Strained; $6 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine firm; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar firm at $2 15.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 23—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30½@30¾; Erie Railway Preferred, 54.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞@93 for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £535 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 41⅜ ₽ cent., is now 42 ₽ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 30¾@31.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £29,000. Erie Railway Shares, 31¼@31½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 55c.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞@93. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106⅝; 10-40s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 31½@31¾; Erie Railway Preferred, 51.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31½.

PARIS, April 23—P. M.—The Specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,678,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 59f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 5-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 39s. 6d. ₽ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 46s. 3d. ₽ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 37s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,000 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 9d.@12s. 10d. ₽ cental for average California White; 13s.@13s. 3d. for Club do.; and 11s. 9d.@12s. 4d. for Red Western spring. Corn, 39s. ₽ quarter. Flour, 28s. ₽ bbl. for Western.

LONDON, April 23.—Refined Petroleum, 11½d.@11¾d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin 7s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 23.—Petroleum, 34f. for fine pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

00 West. Union	72¼	500 St. L. & Kan. C.	25
200 do.	72	300 Erie R.	34
00 do.	71¾	200 do.	34½
00 do.	71½	200 do.	34¾
000 do.	71¼	800 do.	34⅝
000 do.	71	800 do.	34½
00 do.	70¾	300 do.	34⅜
00 do.	70½	200 do.	34⅝
00 do.	70¼	200 do.	34¾
500 do.	70	200 Lake Shore	75
00 do.	69¾	500 do.	74⅞
00 do.	70	500 do.	74¾
00 do.	70¼	2000 do.	74½
00 do.	70⅜	100 do.	74⅝
300 do.	70½	1000 do.	74⅜
500 do.	70⅝	500 do.	74⅞
00 do.	70¾	500 do.	74¾
00 do.	70⅞	1500 do.	74⅞
000 do.	71	3700 do.	75
200 do.	71⅛	1000 do.	74⅞
600 do.	71¼	700 do.	74¾
00 do.	71⅛	800 do.	74⅝
00 do. c.	71⅛	200 North-western	47½
00 do.	71⅛	200 do.	47¼
00 do.	71	200 do.	47
00 Pac. Mail	41	300 do.	46¾
00 do.	40⅝	500 do.	46½
00 do.	40¾	500 do.	46⅝
00 do.	40½	200 do.	46⅜
00 do.	40⅜	700 do.	46¾
00 do. s.c.	40⅝	500 do.	47
00 do.	40¾	600 do.	47⅛
00 do.	40¼	300 do.	47
00 do.	40⅛	600 do.	46¾
00 do.	40	200 do.	46⅝
00 do.	40⅜	700 do. s3.	46⅛
00 do.	40½	200 do.	46¼
00 do.	40⅝	300 do.	45⅞
00 do.	40¾	1700 do.	45⅞
00 do.	40⅛	300 do.	45⅞
00 do. s60	40	800 do.	46
00 do.	40⅛	100 do.	46⅛
00 do.	40⅞	100 North-west. Pref.	65¼
00 do.	40¾	300 Rock Island	99
00 do.	40⅝	200 do.	98¾
00 N. Y. C. & Hud.	97½	200 do.	98¼
00 do.	97¾	200 do.	98½
00 do.	97½	200 do.	98⅝
00 do.	97¾	200 do.	98⅜
00 do.	97⅞	500 do.	99
00 do.	97⅞	100 do. b3.	98⅞
00 do.	98	100 do.	98⅝
00 do.	98⅛	200 do. s3.	98⅛
28 do.	97⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.	26
00 do.	98¼	100 do.	25¾
00 do.	98⅛	100 do.	25¼
00 do.	97⅞	100 do.	25⅛
00 do.	97¾	100 do.	25⅜
00 St. Paul	38	400 do.	25⅛
00 do.	37¾	650 do.	25⅝
00 do.	38	100 do. c.	25⅜
00 do.	38¼	100 do.	25⅛
00 do.	38⅛	100 do. c.	24⅞
00 do.	37⅞	800 Tol. & Wabash	42
00 do.	37¾	100 do.	41¾
00 Union Pacific	33¾	600 do.	41⅜
00 do.	33½	600 do.	41½
00 do.	33	800 do.	41⅞
00 do.	32⅞	200 do.	42
00 do.	32¾	100 do.	41⅝
2000 do. s3.	32	200 do.	41½
00 do.	31¾	100 do.	41¼
00 do.	32¼	200 do.	40½
00 do.	32½	200 do.	40¼
1100 do.	32½	600 do.	40
200 do.	33	1600 C., C. & I. C.	22
00 do.	33⅛	100 do.	21⅞
1000 do.	33	800 do.	21¼
1300 do.	32¾	50 do.	21
00 do.	32⅝	200 do.	21½
00 do.	32⅞	300 do.	21¾
00 do.	32⅝	100 do.	22⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.	28½	25 do.	22¼
100 do.	28	800 do.	22
100 do. c.	28	200 Del., L. & W.	106

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 121⅜	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..b. c. 119½
3,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65, new.....12. 119⅜	7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....b. c. 114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Missouri 6s	95	500 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	84	500 do.	97¾
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st	103	600 do.	97¾
6,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Coup. G'd Bds.	85	600 do. s30.	97¼
10,000 do.	85½	300 do.	97¼
7,000 Mich. Cen. 7s	98½	600 do.	97⅝
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	500 do.	97¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	94¼	100 do.	97⅞
7,000 do.	94	600 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	25
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	85¼	100 do.	25¼
4,000 do.	85⅛	200 do.	25⅜
12,000 do. b. c.	85	800 do.	25⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G.	79⅞	1000 do. s3.	25
12,000 do.	79¾	66 Del., L. & W. b. c.	106½
6,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In.	85½	100 do. c.	106¼
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	83	1300 Union Pac. b. c.	32⅝
6,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	101	100 do.	32½
8,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d	76	100 do.	32⅜
2,000 Cen. P. St. A. B.	103	300 do.	32⅜
5 Am. Ex. Bank	109½	100 do.	32¾
43 Del. & H. Canal	117	800 do.	32½
5 American Ex.	61½	300 do.	32⅝
55 do.	62	300 do.	32
100 United States Ex.	67	500 do.	31¾
100 Wells-Fargo E. b. c.	77	500 do.	31⅜
10 C. & P. Gt'd. b. c.	87½	500 do.	31½
100 Pacific Mail. b. c.	40⅝	300 do.	31⅜
500 do.	40½	500 do.	31¾
100 do. s3.	40⅛	500 do.	31½
300 do.	40⅜	4500 do.	32
200 do.	40⅛	2100 do.	32⅛
100 do.	40¼	1700 do.	32¼
300 do.	40⅜	800 do.	32½
200 do.	40⅜	200 do.	32¼
300 do.	40⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	27½
200 do.	40⅞	100 do.	27⅞
300 do.	40⅝	500 Chic. & N. W. b. c.	46
300 do.	40¾	100 do.	45⅝
200 do.	40½	900 do.	45⅞
600 do.	40	500 do.	45¼
400 do.	40⅛	300 do.	45½
500 do.	40¼	300 do.	45⅜
300 do.	40½	100 do.	45⅝
700 Erie Railway. b. c.	34½	100 do.	45
200 do.	34⅜	600 do.	44¾
100 West. U. Tel. b. c.	71	100 do.	44½
200 do. c.	70⅞	200 do.	44¼
100 do.	70¾	100 do.	44⅜
200 do.	70⅝	300 do.	44¾
900 do.	70½	700 do.	44⅞
1100 do.	70½	100 do. c.	44¼
800 do.	70⅜	700 do.	44⅝
1300 do.	70⅝	100 do.	44⅛
200 do.	70½	1000 do.	45
500 do.	70⅜	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	65
500 do.	70⅜	200 Chi., M. & St. P. b. c.	37⅞
300 do.	70⅜	800 do.	37⅝
200 do.	70¼	200 do.	37½
800 do.	70⅜	200 do.	37¾
300 do.	70⅛	200 do.	37⅝
1400 do.	70⅛	300 do.	37¼
1400 do.	70¼	100 do.	37⅛
1500 do.	70⅛	100 do.	37⅜
100 do.	70⅛	100 do.	37½
1400 do.	70⅛	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c. s3	14
200 do.	70⅝	200 Chic. & R. I. b. c.	98½
100 do.	70⅝	100 do.	98⅜
100 do. c.	70½	100 do.	98¼
500 do.	70⅝	300 do.	98⅝
10 do.	71	100 do.	98⅛
300 do.	70⅞	100 do.	98¼
50 New-Jersey Cen.	104½	100 do.	98⅞
100 Michigan Cen.	74	300 Tol. & Wab. b. c.	40⅝
100 do. b. c.	75	100 do.	40½
100 Alt. & T. Haute	11	400 do.	40¼
1000 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	74⅞	200 do.	40⅝
1200 do.	74⅝	100 do.	40⅝
200 do.	74¼	500 do.	40
100 do.	74⅜	1000 do.	39½
200 do.	74⅝	100 do.	39
300 do.	74⅝	200 do.	38¾
100 do.	74½	100 do.	38⅞
100 do.	74¼	500 do.	39
100 do.	74⅛	100 do.	39⅛
200 do.	74	100 do.	39¼
300 do.	73⅞	100 do.	39⅜
300 do.	74⅛	100 do. c.	39⅝
100 do.	74⅜	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	21½
300 do.	74	600 do.	21⅞
100 do.	74¼	100 do. b3.	21⅞
500 do.	74⅜	300 do. s3.	21¾
100 do. b3.	74¾	100 do.	21⅞
50 Panama. b. c.	108	200 do.	22
200 do.	105	70 do.	22¼
150 do.	104	100 do.	22⅛
100 N.Y., N.H. & H. b3.	133	700 do.	22

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

300 Western Union	70⅞	400 North-western	45¼
800 do.	70¾	600 do.	45
1700 do.	70⅝	600 do.	44⅞
100 do. c.	70⅝	520 do.	45
100 do.	70¾	400 do.	44⅝
100 do. s3.	70¾	100 do.	44⅜
600 do.	70⅞	400 do.	44⅝
100 do. b3.	71	400 do.	44
1000 do. c.	70⅞	100 do.	43⅞
200 do.	70⅝	200 do.	43¾
100 do.	70⅜	300 do.	43½
200 do.	70⅜	900 do.	43¾
700 do.	70½	100 do.	43⅛
1100 do.	70¼	400 do.	43¼
1200 do.	70⅛	300 do.	43⅜
2100 do.	70¼	100 do.	43⅝
400 do.	70⅜	200 do.	43¾
400 do.	70⅛	800 do.	44
300 do.	70⅜	200 do. c.	44¼
300 do.	70⅜	100 do. c.	44⅝
800 do.	70⅝	700 do. c.	44
500 do.	70½	1100 do.	43¼
1100 do.	70⅜	300 do.	43⅛
200 do. s3.	70¼	100 do. c.	43½
300 do.	70½	100 do.	43¾
300 do.	70⅝	400 do.	43¾
700 do.	70½	800 do.	44
400 do.	70⅝	400 North-west. Pref.	64
200 do. s3.	70½	100 do.	63
300 do. c.	70¼	200 St. Paul	37½
1400 do.	70⅛	100 do.	37⅜
900 Lake Shore	74⅝	100 do.	37¼
500 do.	74½	1400 do.	37
200 do.	74⅝	400 do.	36¾
1000 do.	74¾	300 do.	36⅞
2200 do.	74½	100 do.	37
100 do.	74⅜	25 do.	37⅛
100 do.	74¼	100 do. b3.	37
200 do.	74⅛	100 do. b3.	36⅞
500 do. c.	74	400 do.	36¾
100 do.	73⅞	10 Ohio & Miss.	25¾
300 do.	74	100 do.	25⅝
300 do.	74⅜	700 do.	25¼
200 do. c.	74¼	100 Erie	35¼
100 do.	74½	100 do.	35⅛
1400 do.	74⅝	800 do.	35⅛
1000 do.	74⅛	300 do.	35⅜
300 do.	74¾	500 do.	35¼
500 do.	74⅞	100 do.	35⅛
100 Panama	105	100 do.	35
20 Pittsburg	87	300 do.	34⅞
500 Un. Pac. Income	85¼	20 Erie Pref.	56
600 Pacific Mail	40¼	100 Rock Island	98⅝
600 do. s60.	39½	500 do.	98½
1000 do.	40⅝	600 do.	98⅜
300 do.	40½	100 do. s3.	98⅛
300 do.	40⅛	100 do.	98⅜
800 do.	40	100 do.	98⅛
400 do.	40	300 do.	98
100 do.	39⅞	100 do.	97⅝
200 do.	39¾	500 do.	97½
100 do.	40⅛	100 do.	97⅝
400 do.	40⅛	100 do.	97¾
100 do. s3.	40¼	1300 do.	97½
500 do.	40⅛	100 do.	97¼
400 do.	40	100 do.	97⅜
100 do.	39⅞	25 do.	98⅛
100 do.	40¼	100 do.	97¾
300 do.	40⅝	400 do.	97⅝
200 do.	40¼	100 do.	97⅛
200 do.	40⅛	100 do.	97⅞
125 N. Y. C. & H.	97¼	100 do.	97¾
100 do.	97⅞	150 C., C. & I. C.	22
100 do.	97⅝	100 do.	21⅞
200 do.	97½	100 do.	21⅝
100 do.	97⅜	200 do.	21½
300 do. s3.	97½	1000 do.	21¾
500 Union Pacific. s3.	32¼	100 do.	21⅞
400 do.	32¼	100 Tol. & Wab.	39½
200 do. s3.	32⅛	100 do.	39¾
700 do.	32	300 do.	39⅛
1600 do.	31⅞	100 do.	39⅜
1000 do.	31¾	300 do.	39⅝
300 do.	32	100 do.	39⅛
900 do.	32⅛	200 do.	39¼
400 do.	32⅛	800 do.	39⅜

100 Union Pacific c.	32¼	300 Toledo and Wab.	39
200 do. c.	32	200 do.	38⅞
100 do. c.	31⅞	100 do. s3.	38⅝
500 do. b3.	32	200 do.	38⅞
400 do.	31¾	100 do.	39⅛
100 do. c.	31¾	600 do.	39⅝
100 do.	31⅞	600 do.	39
100 do.	32	100 do.	38⅞
300 do.	31⅞	400 do.	38¾
400 do.	31¾	100 do.	38⅞
2100 do.	31⅞	200 do.	39
300 do.	31¾	100 do. c.	39
200 Han. & St. Jos.	27	100 do. c.	38⅞
100 do.	26½	100 do.	38¾
200 do. s3.	26½	300 do.	39
200 At. & Pac. Pf. c.	13½	100 N. Y., N. H. & H.	132
300 do. c.	13		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n...b. c. 119¼	$2,500 U. S. 10-40 C., b. c. 114¾
10,000 do.... 119⅛	34,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.. 116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S.	65	100 Panama b. c.	104
48,000 Un. Pac. 1st	85	15 do.	105
1,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G.	79½	200 Del. L. & W. b. c.	106
1,000 U. P. 10s, In.	85	1000 Un. Pac. b. c.	31⅝
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	82¾	1800 do.	31½
1,000 C. & N. W., Con. Coup. G. B.	85½	100 do. c.	31⅜
		100 do.	31½
1,000 do.	85	300 do.	31⅛
6,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d	60	1000 do.	31⅜
5,000 North Mo. 1st	83	500 do.	31¼
300 West. Un. T. b. c.	70½	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	38¾
200 do.	70⅝	300 do.	38⅝
1600 do.	70⅝	300 do. s3.	38½
800 do.	70⅝	300 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	25
1200 do.	70½	340 Ohio & M. Pf. b. c.	50
900 do.	70¼	100 Chic. & N. W. b. c.	44⅛
3600 do.	70⅜	300 do.	44
200 Pacific Mail. b. c.	40⅝	100 do.	43⅞
300 do.	40½	100 do.	43⅝
400 do.	40⅝	600 do. s3.	43½
200 do.	40½	300 do.	43½
100 do.	40⅝	100 do.	43¼
10 American Ex.	61	100 do.	43¾
5 Adams Ex.	99	600 do.	43¼
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97¾	100 C. & N. W. b. c. c.	64
200 do.	97⅞	100 do.	63⅝
700 do.	98	200 do.	63
100 do.	97¾	200 C. & R. I. b. c.	98
100 do.	97⅝	100 do.	97¾
100 Erie Railway. b. c.	35½	200 do.	98⅛
400 Harlem. b. c.	125½	130 do.	98
500 La. Sn. & Mich. S. b. c. s3.	75	100 do. c.	97⅝
		100 C., Mil. & S. P. b. c.	35⅜
400 do.	74⅞	100 do.	36
200 do.	74¾	100 do.	35⅞
500 do.	74⅝	200 do.	35⅝
200 do.	74½	200 do.	35¾
400 do.	74⅝	10 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	22¼
2300 do.	74⅝	100 do.	21⅞
100 do. b3.	74⅝	100 Mich. C. b. c. c.	75
700 do.	74½		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 Western Union	70⅝	300 Union Pacific	31¼
2600 do.	70¼	500 do. s60.	31
100 do. s3.	70⅛	300 do.	31⅛
1000 do.	70½	1200 do. s3.	31
800 do.	70	800 do.	30⅞
1800 do.	69⅞	1100 do.	30¾
2000 do.	69¾	1000 do.	31
1300 do.	69⅝	500 do.	30⅞
1000 do.	69½	600 do.	30¾
1200 do.	69¼	600 do.	30⅝
1700 do.	69⅛	500 do.	30½
600 do.	69⅜	200 do.	30⅜
200 do. c.	69	300 do.	30½
300 do.	68⅞	300 do.	30⅞
300 do.	68¾	100 do.	30¾
500 do.	68⅝	100 do.	30⅞
2000 do.	68½	300 do.	31
500 do.	68¼	100 do.	30⅞
800 do.	69	300 do.	30¾
200 do.	69⅛	400 do.	31¼
1100 do.	69¼	700 do.	31⅛
900 do.	69⅜	1100 do.	31
200 do.	69½	300 do.	30⅞
500 do.	69⅜	300 do.	30¾
500 do.	69⅝	300 do.	30⅝
800 do.	69¾	300 do.	30½
700 do.	69⅞	300 do.	30⅜
700 do.	70	500 do.	30⅞
300 do.	69¾	2000 do.	30½
900 do.	69⅝	700 do.	30¼
400 do.	69½	2600 do.	30⅛
500 do.	69⅜	100 Pittsburg	86½
300 do.	69¼	20 do.	87
700 do.	69⅛	900 North-western	43½
700 do.	69	200 do. c.	43¼
1000 do.	68⅞	300 do. s3.	43¼
2100 do.	68¾	100 do.	43⅛
1500 do.	68⅝	600 do. c.	43
28 do.	69⅛	500 do.	43⅛
1000 do.	68⅞	100 do.	43⅜
200 do.	68⅝	1000 do.	43⅝
900 do.	68½	100 do.	43¾
600 do.	68⅛	200 do.	43⅞
2700 do.	68¼	100 do. s3.	43⅝
1100 do.	68⅜	300 do.	43¼
100 Adams Ex.	98	500 do.	43
1100 N. Y. C. & H.	97½	100 North-west. Pf.	63½
500 do.	97⅝	500 Tol. & Wab.	38¾
100 do. b3.	97½	100 do.	38
500 do.	97¼	100 do.	38⅛
100 do.	97⅛	100 do.	38⅜
400 do.	97¾	100 do.	38½
300 do.	97¾	100 do.	38⅞
400 do.	97⅝	200 do.	39
1800 do.	97⅝	100 do.	38⅞
900 do.	97½	200 do. s5.	38⅝
100 do.	97⅜	100 do.	38¾
300 do.	97⅛	200 Rock Island	97¼
600 do.	97¼	100 do. s3.	97½
200 Pacific Mail	40	100 do.	97⅝
200 do.	39⅞	500 do.	97½
300 do.	39¾	100 do.	97⅜
300 do.	39⅝	100 do.	97⅛
1100 do.	39½	100 do.	97
300 do. s3.	39⅜	100 do.	97⅜
100 do.	39¼	600 do.	97
400 do.	39⅛	100 do.	96¾
200 do.	39	100 do.	97⅛
300 do.	39⅛	600 do.	97¼
200 do.	39⅜	100 do.	97¼
100 do.	39¼	100 do. s10.	97⅛
400 do.	39⅛	1100 do.	97⅜
600 do.	39⅜	100 do.	97¼
200 do.	40	500 do.	97
300 do.	39⅞	100 do.	97¼
200 do.	39⅝	100 Bos., H. & E. c.	1½
200 do.	39½	100 do.	1⅜
100 do.	39¾	400 do.	1¼
700 do.	39⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.	25
100 do.	39⅝	100 do.	24¾
200 do.	39½	300 Han. & St. J.	26
100 Erie Railway	35	100 do. s3.	25½
800 do.	34⅞	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.	12¾
1600 do.	34¾	100 St. Paul	35⅞
150 Panama	104	100 do.	36
1200 Lake Shore	74⅜	500 do.	36¼
500 do. b3.	74⅛	200 do.	36
100 do.	74¼	100 do.	36⅛
1000 do.	74¼	100 do.	35¾
500 do.	74⅛	100 do.	35½
1500 do.	74¼	900 do.	35¼
200 do.	74⅝	1500 do.	35
200 do. s3.	74	100 do.	34⅞
100 do.	74⅛	100 do.	34⅝
200 do.	74⅜	200 do.	35
100 do.	74⅛	100 do.	35¼
100 do.	74	100 do.	34¾
300 do.	74⅛	100 do.	34⅞
100 do.	74¼	100 do.	35⅛
600 do.	74⅜	200 do.	35
800 do.	74¼	100 C., C. & I. C.	21⅞
200 do.	74⅛	300 do.	21¾
200 do.	74½	10 do.	21⅞
1000 do.	74⅝	200 do.	21⅝
300 do.	74½	100 do.	21¼
500 do.	74¼	400 do.	21½
300 do.	74⅛	100 do.	21¾
800 do.	74	700 do.	21
2000 do.	74	100 do.	21⅛
2500 do.	73⅞	100 do.	21⅜
100 do.	73¾	100 do.	21½
600 Del., L. & W. s3.	106	3000 do.	21⅝
200 do.	105¼	1000 do.	21⅜
200 do.	105¼	1000 do.	21
200 do.	105	100 Mich. Cen.	74¼

THURSDAY, April 23—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange and Gold Boards the selling interest was overwhelmingly in the ascendant to-day, and the markets were subjected to unusually fierce assaults on the part of the *Bear* operators. The course of prices was almost continuously downward, the *Bull* cliques making little show of opposition on the general list. The dealings at the Stock Exchange, as indicated by the printed list of sales, were extremely heavy, and quite uniformly against the market. The President's Veto Message was construed as meaning an early recurrence to a "hard-money" basis in financial and commercial operations; and this construction was urged vigorously as against values of Stocks and Gold. The feeling throughout the day was excited and feverish enough, but not panicky. Though the decline in nearly all instances was severe, carrying quotations down, and the more prominent speculative favorites to the lowest point yet touched the present season, no failures were reported. The great fall in values damaged speculative margins, and led to considerable shifting of loans, yet the principal brokers were enabled to make up their bank accounts without any serious difficulty, and on comparatively cheap terms, within the range of 5@7 ⅌ cent. on call. To the large dealers in the Public Funds, advances were made as low as 3@4 ⅌ cent. Discounts varied little as to rates, but were comparatively tame, the best grades of short-date business paper ranging from 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum.

On the Railway list the attack of the *bears* was largely directed against Lake Shore, which was held up with exceptional stubbornness, eventually, however, yielding to the determined pressure, and closing 2¼ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday. Wabash was also severely dealt with, falling 4 ⅌ cent from the opening, and leaving off at 38¾, as against 42¾ last evening. Rock Island declined 2⅞; St. Paul Common, 3; North-west, 5 ⅌ cent. on the Common, and 2 ⅌ cent. on the Preferred; Union Pacific, 3; C., C. and Indiana Central, 2; Panama 5; and Ohio and Mississippi, 1⅝ ⅌ cent. as compared with yesterday's latest quotations. And about the worst sales of the day were made near the close. On the Miscellaneous list Western Union and Pacific Mail provoked most hostility, and were forced down sharply, the former having been depressed 5, and the latter 2½ ⅌ cent., on heavy realizations. The general market closed up quite unsettled, and with no very promising outlook as regards the immediate future of values.

Closing Quotations—April 23.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	116¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121½	121
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¼	120
American Gold	113⅛	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86	$4 86
New-York Central and Hudson	98¾	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	99⅞	97
Pacific Mail	42⅛	39⅝
St. Paul Common	39⅜	34½
Western Union	73⅛	68⅜
Union Pacific	34⅜	30¼
Lake Shore	76	73¾
Toledo and Wabash	42¾	38¾
Harlem	126	124
North-west	48⅛	43⅛
North-west Preferred	66¾	63¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	22⅞	20⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¼	104⅞
Central New-Jersey	105	105
Panama	108½	103¾
Erie	34⅜	34⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26½	24⅞

In the Gold dealings the business—also heavy—was emphatically *bearish* in temper, and the price was carried down to 112¼ at the close of the regular Board transactions. Later in the afternoon some outside speculations were reported at 112, or fully 1½ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday, and a decline of 1⅞ ⅌ cent. since Saturday. An extensive *short* interest was made on the downward movement, which may lead to some quick and sharp reactions. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings were $30,571,000. The Customs revenue was light—yielding only $255,000 for the day. The violent fall in the price, and the unsettled condition of the market doubtless interfered with the payment of duties. Government marketed the million of Gold at from 112.78@112.89. The bids amounted to $2,430,000. The carrying rates on Gold ranged from 3@4 to flat, and back to 3 ⅌ cent. The Treasury office disbursed $30,000 of coin interest, and $45,000 in redemption of called Five Twenties. Foreign Exchange moves slowly at about previous quotations, the figures named to-day being $4 85¾@$4 86, and $4 88½@$4 88¾ to the £ sterling.

On the Public Funds the heavy fall in Gold made comparatively little impression as to the range of currency values. The dealings were moderate in amount, and prices were only slightly reduced. the market closing about steady. The Railway Mortgages were generally easier in price, and without important business. State securities tame and unsettled.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	119⅛	5-20 reg., '67	119⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	121	5-20 coup., '67	120
5-20 reg., '62	114¼	5-20 reg., '68	119½
5-20 coup., '62	118	5-20 coup., '68	119¼
5-20 coup., '64	119⅞	10-40 reg.	114¾
5-20 coup., '65	120⅝	10-40 coup.	114¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118½	5s, coup., '81	115¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119	6s, Currency, '95-9	116½

And the following for the State Securities:

California 7s	113	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	103
Connecticut 6s	102⅝	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	103
Ga. 7s, new bonds	85	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	35
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	28
Ill. coup 6s, '77	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, April & Oct.	28
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Michigan 6s, '78-79	100½	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Michigan 6s, '83	100½	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Michigan 7s, '78	101	Rhode Island 6s	102
Missouri 6s	95	South Carolina 6s	20
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	91	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	7
Mo. 6s, Asylum or U.	90	S. C. 6s, Fund. act, '66	15
New-York R. B'y L.	106¾	Tennessee 6s, old	84
New-York C. B'y L.	106¾	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	64
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	110	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	84
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Tenn. 6s, new, ex cp.	64¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110	Tenn. 6s, new, new s.	65
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110	Texas 10 of 1876	86
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	112	Virginia 6s, Con. bds.	50
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	112		
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	112		
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	102	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	102¾
Bos., H. & E. Guart'd.	30	M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	105
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	55	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100	C., P. & Ash. old bds.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st	106½	C., P. & Ash. new bds.	94
Chic. & Alt. Income	95	Det. Mon. & Tol. bds.	97
Joliet & Chicago 1st	107	Buff. & Erie new bds.	96
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st	90	Lake Shore Div. bds.	94½
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st	108	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st	97½
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	105½	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st	26½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	103	Mich. C. Cons. 7s, 1902	98¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	107	Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	109
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94¾
C. R. of N. J. Cons. Con.	102¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	75½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	91
Chic. & N. W. Int. bds.	99	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, Coup.	105½
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bds.	85	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	105
Gal. & Chic. Extend'd	100	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102½
Galena & Chic. 2d	100	Harlem 1st, 7s, Coup.	107
Chic. & Mil. 1st	93½	North Missouri 1st	83
Del., L. & W. 2d	103	Central P. Gold bds.	94
Del., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	103½	Cen. P. State Aid bds.	102
Morris & Essex 1st	106½	West. Pacific bonds	87¼
Morris & Essex 2d	101	Union Pacific 1st	85⅛
Mor. & E. Conv. bds.	92	Pac. R. 7s g'd by Mo.	99
Morris & E. 7s, '71	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106
Erie 1st, Extended	103½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	89
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	87
Long Dock bonds	97	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	82½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88	Tol. & Wabash 2d	85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	98	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	71
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	100½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94	Gt. West. 2d, '93	82¾
Ced. Falls & Min. 1st	77	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	84½

The fall in Gold checked wholesale business in Produce and Merchandise, and led to some depression in values, especially at the Produce and Cotton Exchanges.

Quite liberal bids were made for the New-York County Seven ⅌ cent. Bonds, for the Sinking Fund deficiency, the proposals for which were opened this afternoon by Controller Green. The range of the bids was from par to 103.09.

We have been requested to mention that shares of stock in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at $10 each, may be had by addressing, with check or draft, the Financial Treasurer, Frederick Fraley, No. 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Penn., and certificates of stock will be promptly returned.

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THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 429 bales; gross, 512 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,409 bales; to the Continent, 2,699 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 600 bales; stock, 156,760 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 592 bales; exports coastwise, 932 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 22,685 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 23.—Cotton easier; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 357 bales; gross, 357 bales; exports coastwise, 191 bales; sales, 1,187 bales; stock, 36,937 bales.

GALVESTON, April 23.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 616 bales; exports, coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 45,675 bales.

MOBILE, April 23.—Cotton weak; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 335 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 31,915 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 23, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	45	Leather, sides	3,411
Broom-corn, bales	51	Moss, bales	48
Cotton, bales	1,393	Flax, bales	181
Copper, bbls	6	Pitch, bbls	154
Eggs, bbls	1,746	Resin, bbls	4,533
Flour, bbls	8,384	Pork, pks	117
Wheat, bushels	65,640	Beef, pks	8
Corn, bushels	93,800	Cut-meats, pks	1,526
Oats, bushels	13,800	Lard, pks	411
Rye, bushels	3,663	Lard, kegs	3
Malt, bushels	1,400	Stearine, pks	167
Barley, bushels	4,710	Butter, pks	2,733
Grass-seed, bags	345	Cheese, pks	922
Beans, bbls	19	Tallow, pks	103
Peas, bushels	4,400	Pecans, pks	170
Corn-meal, bbls	637	Starch, bxs	477
Oat-meal, bbls	150	Tobacco, hhds	88
Hemp, bales	31	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	263
Hams, No.	2,000	Whisky, bbls	1,148
Hides, No.	463	Wool, bales	31
Hides, bales	286		

BRICKS—With more liberal supplies available, the market shows more animation, on a steady basis as to values.

COCOA—Has been sparingly sought after within the previous range.

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive, but held with a fair show of confidence; 315 bags by the South America sold on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 124,773 bags, and at the outports, 42,029 bags, with 63,600 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. In other kinds, the dealings have been moderate within our range, the recent movements having been summed up thus: 1,154 bags Maracaibo, ex G. V. Richards, sold on private terms; 2,057 bags Laguayra, ex Jane Adeline, sold on private terms; 1,187 bags Jamaica, 962 bags Porto Rico, 184 bags Costa Rica, 103 bags Mexican sold in lots for consumption within our range. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 50,060 bags and 42,452 packets. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 20c.@20½c.; good, 21c.@21½c.; prime, 22c.@22¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@23¾c., gold; Java, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@22½c.; Porto Rico, 20c.@22c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@22c.; Ceylon, 20c.@23c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Curacoa, 19c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@22c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A moderate business has been reported for early delivery at about previous prices. Sales 2,177 bales, including 435 bales to shippers, 1,492 bales to spinners, and 250 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery a moderately active trade has been noted at a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c., but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,000 bales, (of which 2,800 bales were on last evening, and 13,200 bales to-day,) with 3,000 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option, closing at 16¾c.; May, 16 27-32c.; June, 17 11-32c.; July, 17¾c.; August at 18c.@18 1-16c.; September, 17 13-16c.; October, 17 17-32c.; November, 17¼c.; December, 17⅛c.; The receipts at this port to-day were 1,393 bales, including 150 bales from Norfolk, 100 bales from Baltimore, 452 bales from Indianola, 500 bales from Charleston, and 191 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,788 bales, and thus far this week 26,834 bales, against 32,213 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,533,776 bales, against 3,193,226 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 29,856 bales; to the Continent, 16,162 bales. Stock in New-York—140,992 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 477,001 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16 7-16	16 7-16
Low Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Good Middling	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛

EGGS—Have been in fairly active demand and quoted up to 18c.@21c. for ordinary to choice.

FISH—The main call has been for the better qualities of Mackerel and of box Herring; holders have been generally firm in their views. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$26; No. 2 at $14 50@$17; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scale and 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been inactive and depressed, with prices quoted, in most instances, 10c. ⅌ bbl. lower, on a restricted inquiry from all sources. The decline in gold, and the firmness in freights have been against free purchases for export. The sales reported since our last have been 9,250 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 30@$5 65; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6 15, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to good Extra State, $6 25@$6 60, chiefly at $6 50; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 85, mainly at $6 75 $7 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 15@$6 65; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 20@$6 70; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 80@$7 75, ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,700 bbls. Western and City Mill shipping Extras, the former at $6 50@$6 60, and the latter at $7@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$4 30@$5 65
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 25
Extra State	6 25@ 7 85
Extra City	6 25@ 7 85
Extra Genesee	7 90@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 65@10 50

Southern Flour has been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, at, however, rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal within the range of $6 75@$9 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour continues in fair request and quoted firm at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 420 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in quite moderate supply and good demand at from $3 85@$4 45 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 10@$4 45 for fair to very choice; $4 50 for Golden Ear; $3 80@$4 10 for White do.; $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, delivered, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,100 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western, within the range....Bag-meal has been in request, within the range of $1 60@$1 63 for Coarse; $1 67½@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 for white, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in comparatively limited demand, especially for export, the decline in gold tending to check purchases for shipment. The firmness in ocean freights is also against the outward movement. Prices have been generally quoted lower—about 1c. a bushel on Milwaukee stock, which has been offered very sparingly, and 2c.@3c. a bushel on most other descriptions, which have been in fair supply, with holders more eager to realize. Winter Wheat has been in slack request, and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 62½ for No 1 Spring, odd car-lots; $1 57 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car stock, with full lines or boat-loads held at $1 58@$1 59 for prime to choice; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 North-west Spring, car lots; $1 50@$1 53 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 45@$1 60 for ungraded Spring; $1 30@$1 43 for unsound do.; $1 25 for unsound Red Western; $1 75@$1 78 for White Western; and $1 70 for Canada Treadwell Wheat, in bond....Nothing really new for forward delivery.... Corn has further declined about 1c. a bushel, on more urgent offering of stock. At the modified figures, a fairly active business was reported, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 187,000 bushels at 81c.@87c. for very poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84c.@86½c. for fair ordinary to prime samples; 86c.@87½c., mainly at 87c. for old do.; 86c.@88c. for new Yellow Western; 86c.@87c. for new White do., and 87¾c. for new Yellow Southern ⅌ bushel....Rye inactive within the range of $1 10@$1 15....Barley quiet and irregular; sales, 2,500 bushels unsound California, reported, at $1, and, yesterday, by auction, 30,000 bushels Danish at $1 27½@$1 42½....Malt unchanged....Oats have been moderately inquired for, and held firmly on restricted offerings of prime. Sales have been reported of 40,000 bushels at 61c.@64c. for very poor to prime Mixed Western; 64c.@67c. for White do., and about 78c. for extra choice do., seed stock....Feed in demand within the range of $27@$35 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been selling very slowly, with Bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.@12¼c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in reduced stock and moderate request, with shipping qualities quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities, $1 10@$1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been generally dull, with Rye, short and long, quoted at 60c.@85c.; Oat, 85c.@$1, and Wheat 50c.@55c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in more demand, with sales reported of 1,700 bales, at Boston, at 9⅛c., gold. Of Jute Butts further sales of 2,098 bales were reported here at 2⅜c.@2⅝c., currency, ⅌ lb. Market otherwise quiet but steady.

HIDES—Have been inactive, but quoted essentially unchanged in price. Sales, 300 Wet-salted Texans and 900 City Slaughter on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have met with a somewhat readier sale, in most instances at essentially unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Desirable lots have been offered with reserve, and held higher as to prices, but have been quiet. The jobbing trade has been tamer. Stock in first hands, to-day, estimated at 4,229 hhds. Cuba, 623 hhds. Porto Rico, 104 hhds. English Islands, and 10,800 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado, Refining, (50 test,) 38½c.@39c.; Grocery do. at 38c.@48c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@70c., latter for fancy; English Islands, 32c.@48c.; New-Orleans, 68c.@75c. for good to very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite dull and quoted lower, closing weak at $2 70 for strained; sales, 265 bbls. at $2 85 for No. 2, and $4 for No. 1....Tar quiet at previous prices....Spirits Turpentine inactive and depressed, with 41½c. bid and 42½c. asked.

PETROLEUM—Has been more active and quoted rather stronger as to values. Crude, in bulk, sold in the local market to the extent of 1,900 bbls., for early delivery, at 7½c.; 10,000 bbls., first half of May, at 7⅝c., and 8,000 bbls., June deliveries, at 7¾c. And at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Crude, in shipping order, were recently placed at 10¾c. ⅌ gallon....Refined has been in good request in the local market, with sales reported of 10,000 bbls., early delivery, at 16c.; 10,000 bbls., deliverable to suit vessel to be ready May 1, at 16c., and 5,000 bbls., last half of May, at 16⅛c. ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia Refined firm at 15¾c., on, however, a light movement....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20c.@21c....Naphtha at 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and lower, and irregular in price. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 225 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $17; 60 bbls. medium Mess at $16 25; with small lots of Western Prime Mess within the range of from $15@$15 62½, and Extra Prime at $14 12½@$14 62½ ⅌ bbl. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., May option, at $17, closing at $16 80@$16 90; 500 bbls., June, at $17 12½, closing at $17@$17 05; and 250 bbls., July, at $17 50, closing unsettled....A moderate inquiry prevails for Dressed Hogs on the basis of 7¾c.@7⅞c. for City....Cut Meats have been in less demand and somewhat irregular in price; sales, 25 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 14 lbs., at 11c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, 11 lb. averages, at 11½c., and sundry other odd lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon quiet, but held with firmness; sales, 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear, from dock, at 10c., with Long Clear quoted at 10c., and Short Clear (nominally) at 10¼c., and 275 bxs. Short Rib at 9½c....Lard has been much less sought after, and quoted ¼c. ⅌ lb. lower, but closing rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 10¼c., 180 tcs. City do. at 10¼c., and small lots of Refined at 10⅝c.@10¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., April options, at 10¼c., closing at 10¼c.@10 5-16c.; 3,250 tcs., May, at 10¼c.@10 5-16c., closing at 10 9-32c.@10 5-16c.; 2,750 tcs., June, at 10⅜c.@10 7-16c., closing at 10 7-16c., and 1,500 tcs., July, at 10½c.@10 9-16c., closing at 10 9-16....Beef has been selling in a jobbing way at steady rates. We quote at from $10@$12 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; $31@$32 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $24 $24 50 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern. ....Butter has been in fair demand and firm in price, with firkins and tubs quoted at from 27c.@37c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 37c.@40c. for prime to choice; 37c.@40c. for prime to choice do., pails; 17c.@34c. for Western; 28c.@32c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 20c.@26c., and Grease Butter from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb. and new-made State Butter at 28c.@40c. ⅌ lb....Cheese meets with a ready sale, generally at full prices. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at 10c.@17c., chiefly at 15½c.@16½c. for good to fine, 16¾c.@17c. for fancy, and 14½c.@15½c. for fair to good shipping qualities; Western product at 10c.@15½c. for poor to choice Factory; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

RICE—The demand has been confined to job lots, which have been selling at steady rates, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 37½, free, and $3 50@$3 62½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 13,300 bags.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed, a sale of 5,000 bags, by the Bengal, was rumored at $2 45, gold; market otherwise dull.

SPICES—Some show of animation is noted in the jobbing line, on the basis of our quotations, but the invoice business is extremely dull. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 42½c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 19½c.@21c.; White Pepper at 30c.@31c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12¾c., ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have again advanced 1-16c. ⅌ lb. on a brisk inquiry, partly speculative, with sales to-day of 3,357 hhds. and 659 bxs., including 450 hhds. strictly prime refining Cuba at 8c.; 725 hhds. fair to good refining do. at 7½c.@7¾c.; 500 hhds. about fair to good do. do. at 7 7-16c.@7¾c.; 250 hhds. fully good fair to about good do. do. at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 779 hhds. common to good refining do. at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 353 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 100 bxs. do. low grade at 8¼c.; 300 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7¾c.; 159 bxs. Clayed at 7⅞c., and 400 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7½c.; good do. 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock, 8¼c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@8½c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¼c.; Powdered at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Granulated at 10c.@10⅛c.; A's, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Yellow, 7¾c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since April 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock April 1, 1874	38,969	41,048	176,476	
Receipts since Ap'l 1	70,046	28,917	49,214	1,572
Total	109,015	69,956	225,690	1,572
Sales since April 1	37,677	16,920	34,322	1,260
Stock April 23, 1874	71,338	53,045	191,368	312
Stock April 24, 1873	52,701	36,803	172,885	5,509

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been fairly active, but at a reduction of 1-16c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 340,000 lbs., in lots, at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb....Of Stearine, 110 tcs. sold at 11c.@11⅛c., with best samples quoted at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in less demand and rather less firm as to price. At the auction sales to-day the offerings of 850 half chests Green, and 300 half chests Souchong were disposed of unreservedly within the following range: Gunpowder at 47½c.@71½c.; Imperial at 33c.@49½c.; Young Hyson at 28c.@48½c., and Souchong at 30c.@34c. Of the offering, under reservations, of 3,484 pks. (embracing 1,305 bxs. Gunpowder, 148 half chests Green, 788 half chests Souchong, 873 half chests Oolong, and 370 half chests Japan,) about one-half only was marketed, including Gunpowder at 42½c.@78c., Imperial at 60c., Hyson at 35c., Young Hyson at 28½c., Souchong at 47c., Congou at 15c.@28c., and Japan at 58½c.@68½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active at an advance, closing firmly; sales, 100 bbls. at 97½c., and 250 bbls. at 98c., closing at 98c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted steady on a very moderate offering of accommodation, but has been without notable activity. The demand has been mostly from shippers of Grain, Flour, Petroleum, and Tobacco. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 50 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ⅌ ton, and by steam, 100 bbls. Apples, on private terms; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ⅌ bushel, and 3,500 Staves, on private terms. Also two ships, 1,638 and 1,576 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 72s. 6d. and 70s....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, prompt shipment, at 2s. 4½d.; 1,000 bbls. do., next week's shipments, at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and 1,800 Staves on private terms. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 Staves on private terms....For Falmouth and orders, a Spanish bark, 574 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at 45s.; and a British brig, 260 tons, with do., reported from Matanzas, at 47s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 580 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, one-third in bags, at 7s. 6d.; and a Swedish brig, 301 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For the Continent, a British bark, 449 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.; a British ship, 1,357 tons, with about 8,500 bbls. Petroleum, from do., (reported chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; a Norwegian brig, 220 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. do., from do., option of the Baltic, (rumored,) also on private terms....For a Continental port direct, a Danish brig, 144 tons, hence with about 1,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 100 cases Tobacco on private terms; also an American bark, 534 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. ....For Bremen, by sail, 150 tons Cedar at 27s. 6d.; 2,500 bxs. Starch at 20s.; 130 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d.; 300 cases do. at 22s. 6d.; also a German bark, 692 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Hamburg, by sail, 150 tons Tallow at 35s. ⅌ ton, and, by steam, 7,500 bushels Rye, 2,000 pks. Provisions and Tallow, 350 pks. Tobacco, and 100 pks. Merchandise at full market rates....For the German Baltic, a Danish brig, 319 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 397 tons, hence, with about 9,000 cases Petroleum, for the Mediterranean, with option of Trieste, on private terms, rumored at 30c. and 35c., with a gratuity....For Santander, a Spanish bark, with Rum, reported from Matanzas, at $7 50, gold....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Mobile, at $14, gold....For ports north of Hatteras, a British schooner, 260 tons, with Molasses, reported from Havana, at $3 50; a British schooner, 143 tons, with Sugar, reported from Caibarien, at $5 25; an American bark, 509 tons, with do., reported from Cardenas, at $5 12½; an American brig, 400 tons, with do., from do., at $5; an American brig, 542 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $4 50; a British schooner, 219 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $5 50; two brigs and a schooner, with Molasses, reported from Cienfuegos, at $4 25; and two brigs, with Sugar, from do., at 42c....For New-York, an American bark, 672 tons, and an American schooner, 507 tons, with Sugar, reported from Havana, at $3 50; a schooner, with do., in bxs., from do., at 75c.; a schooner, 338 tons, with Sugar, reported from Caibarien, at $5; an American bark, 486 tons, with do., reported from Matanzas, at $5; a British brig, 279 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Cienfuegos, at 45c.; and an American schooner, 338 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $4 50.

DETROIT, April 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 66½c.@$1 67 for Extra, $1 50 for No. 1 White, $1 47 for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and declined; 76c. asked, 75½c. bid. Oats in good demand at 57c. Receipts and shipments not given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WISHES TO bring up a baby on the bottle. Call for three days at No. 34 Desbrosses st., Room No. 21, third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat respectable girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands chamber-work thoroughly, and is a good family seamstress; is fond of children, and does not object to take care of them; best reference from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitng; would do the general house-work in a small family; willing to make herself useful; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NEW-ENGland girl, who has best of reference, and is perfectly able and willing to work, as chamber-maid and waitress, or light house-work; wears neat print dresses; is willing to be useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH THE Washing.—By a quiet, respectable young woman, who is neat and cleanly with her work, and a nice family laundress; fifteen years' reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and waitress in a private family; City preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 85 Horatio st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS IN A SMALL private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 45 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; good reference. Apply at No. 249 7th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent and well-recommended women, either in City or country, to do the work of a medium-sized family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is also a good washer and ironer; chamber-maid is well experienced, and a willing, obliging girl. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH of Ireland sisters, with reference, together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and do the washing together; are competent, temperate, and obliging; will try to please their employers and keep their place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; most excellent cook; can do French and English and all other cooking; boning, larding, meats, game, soups, all kinds of pastry, creams, jellies; nice salad; excellent baker; very best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDE WOMAN, WITH THREE years' reference from last place, as cook and to assist with the washing; is quiet, orderly, and thoroughly understands her work, and is willing to receive directions in a lady's ways; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent woman who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK AND LAUNDRESS; expert in both capacities; best City reference from last employers. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook in all branches; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, &c., thoroughly; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT GERMAN COOK IN A FINE private American family. Inquire at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, and iron; is a good baker; would be willing to do general house-work for a small family; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WELSH cook, who fully understands cooking in all branches; is willing to take charge of her kitchen; has best reference from present employer; can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron or do general house-work; City reference; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 81 Henry st., basement.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls in a private family, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best, of all nationalities, by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A TRUSTWORTHY COUPLE would like to take care of a house during the family's absence in the country; have the best City reference from their last employer. Address Mrs. Cahill, No. 213 West 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A PERSON OF REfinement, a position as housekeeper or companion to a lady; best of reference. Address K. M., No. 728 North 19th st., Philadelphia, Penn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW; is also a dress-maker and general family seamstress; would go out by the day; would leave the City. Address M. Baxter, No. 615 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO DO general work; is reliable and obliging; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will give reference and wants a place where she can be permanent; willing to conform to the ways of the household; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family to do general house-work. Call at No. 1,414 3d av., between 80th and 81st sts., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general house-work for a nice lady, who would find her willing and obliging. Call at No. 89 West 11th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, as maid to travel to Europe; would have no objection to take care of grown-up children; can be seen at present employer's from 9 until 1 in the morning and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, at No. 7 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT NORTH of Ireland woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; does up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and would assist in the chamber-work if required; City or country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, or as laundress and chamber-maid, in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 32d st.; second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress and assist with chamber-work; competent in either capacity; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 329 East 48th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WOULD DO SOME washing and fluting; has good reference. Call at No. 1,127 2d av., between 59th and 60th sts., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; very respectable, and very good reference; City or country; very neat, tidy, and kind to children; or chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and nurse, or nurse and sewing, and make herself useful. Call at No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL, with good reference, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is willing to instruct in French, which she speaks perfectly; would act as lady's maid; can dress hair, &c.; is not airy, and wants a kind home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE FRENCH girl as nurse, &c.; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; has good reference, and will go to the country, if desired. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN person to wait on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper; has the best reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS INfant's nurse, or to take care of young children; is willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 316 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, with no children; would like to get a baby; thoroughly understands how to bring it up on the bottle. Call at No. 409 West 37th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, who will not object to grown children; has excellent reference. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXperience as monthly or invalid nurse; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS to engage with a lady or family going to Europe in any capacity; is a competent seamstress; fond of children; good reference. Address for one week M. A., No. 238 East 54th st., second floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as assistant seamstress and light chamber-maid. Apply for two days at No. 176 East 60th st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit ladies and children. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th st., first floor, back.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, and highly recommended; understands getting up of all kinds of salads, taking care of silver; or chamber-work and washing. Call at No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, highly recommended; understands getting up all kinds of salads, taking care of silver, or chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 309 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, LATELY landed, who has long experience in the care, treatment, and management of horses; can milk well, if required, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can procure good recommendations. Address J. M., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, having one child; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk or take care of vegetable garden; is strictly temperate and not afraid of work; best reference. Address for two days D. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN SELLING OUT wants to procure a situation for his coachman; Protestant, married, and no family; has lived with me for nine years. Can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address T. H., No. 4 or 107 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH the best City and country references; safe and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; would go a short distance in the country; six years in his last place. Call or address G. J. D., No. 52 East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her coachman, a single man, whom she can thoroughly recommend to any lady or gentleman who needs a reliable man; best references from the old country. Call or address Coachman, No. 303 Madison av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, Cook, &c.—By a lately-landed man and wife; no children; man is well experienced as driver and groom as done in Ireland; can also assist in garden, &c.; wife, all kinds of up-stairs work, and is a good cook. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS lived in his last place for eight years; sober and strictly honest; married; no objections to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 107 West 37th st., W. C.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; has several years' experience, with references of the best from employers, to whom they can refer to; willing and obliging. Address J. H., No. 1,206 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands the care of horses, and can make himself generally useful as house servant; has had several years' experience in the old country; best references. Apply at No. 8 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call at or address Thomas, present employer's stable, No. 150 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience; first-class references for honesty and sobriety; good groom and driver. Call or address, for two days, No. 125 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, is not afraid of work; has the best of reference, City and country. Address J. S., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX year's reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; a Scotch Protestant; understands coachman's duties thoroughly. Apply at the harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single young man as coachman; highly recommended as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address W. D. D., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—CAN GIVE THE BEST CITY REFERence for the last four years from his last employer. Can be seen or address the Empire Boarding Stable, No. 142 West 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS coachman and groom; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 130 West 28th st. G. W. S.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, aged twenty-five; single; first-class reference. Address W. S., No. 154 West 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant married man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no family; wife as cook or laundress; good reference. Call or address W. M., No. 67 Nassau st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEMAN giving up his residence in the country wishes to recommend his coachman, who is a good driver and understands thoroughly the care of horses. Address J., Box No. 2,023 Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—PLAIN GARDENER and Generally Useful Man.—By a faithful, industrious young man; capable; not afraid of work; is intelligent, reliable, and tidy; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE man; understands plain gardening, milking, and the general work about a gentleman's place; is industrious, willing, and a good worker; best of reference. Apply at or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY CAPABLE MAN OF good appearance; a good opportunity for a private family to engage a strictly sober and serviceable driver; references for City and country during ten years are first class. Call at No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant young man; single; is thoroughly versed in all branches of the business; can come with unexceptionable City and country references. Address T. C. K., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COURIER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, RESPONSIBLE foreigner, (Swiss,) speaking several languages, as courier; has been accustomed to voyage; can give the highest references; terms reasonable to any fine family requiring his services. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SWEDISH man, who speaks good English; can do all kinds of farm-work and out-door gardening; is a good carpenter; also, can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND DAIRY—POULTRY, DAIRY, &c.—By an English man and wife, aged thirty-four years; no children; man is experienced in all parts of farming as done in England and Canada; also understands the care of and breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, &c.; wife is a good dairy woman; understands the care of poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS florist; thoroughly understands his business in every branch relating to the culture of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; also, the laying out of new places, or the improvement of old ones; the advertiser wishes to engage with any genteel man or lady having taste for flowers, fruits, or vegetables; best of City reference. Address B. K., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, who has excellent references from his late employer in the old country. Address R. K., Hibernia, Morris County, N. J.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN English Protestant married man, who is a good out-door flower and vegetable gardener; care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried young man with small family; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; good City reference. Call or address at present employer's for two days, No. 22 Lexington av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN; understands the management of glass; is also a good vegetable grower; strictly temperate; three years' good reference from last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; can care a horse if required; will make himself useful; five years' best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; Protestant; has sixteen years' experience in this country in all branches of gardening. Address S. S., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, OF over twelve years' experience; private or otherwise; first-class reference. Call or address H., care of florist, No. 907 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FOREMAN.—BY A MARRIED man, aged thirty, on a gentleman's place; is a first-class gardener and workman, and understands every branch of gardening and farm-work, as testimonials will certify, and can do any kind of handy work on a gentleman's place; wife to take charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; is a good laundress and would assist in house-work; wife's sister would also go, if required, as first-class cook or laundress; Protestants. Those who appreciate, and are in want of steady, trustworthy, reliable, and obliging help, may call or address for two days Gardener, No. 146 East 39th st., first floor, front.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; greenhouses, graperies, &c.; recommendations from last place furnished. Address H. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE GERman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class gardener; can furnish best references. Address J. D., seed store, 9 John st.

HANDY MAN.—BY A SWEDE, THIRTY-FIVE years old, who can do carpenter's work, care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do plain gardening, all kinds of farm work, work machines, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-five years, with one child; man can do gardening, mow lawns, take care of and drive horses, milk, take care of cattle, &c.; wife can take care of poultry, make butter, and is a good washer and ironer; with or without house to live in; best recommendations. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

REV. JOHN H. HOUGHTON, OF TRINITY Church, New-York, would be obliged to owners of buildings if they would correspond with him when in need of janitors. Several families, thoroughly capable can be recommended.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN (American) of wide experience desires a situation as foreman or superintendent; is a machinist and thorough workman, and is perfectly familiar with sheet brass, sewing-machine and gun tools and machinery; references first class. Address Box No. 1,735 New-Haven, Conn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN TAKE full charge of a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., Box No. 12 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTY-SIX years, who is thoroughly experienced in all branches in this country and Europe; will engage in City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; can give fourteen years' best City references. Call or address J. S., No. 119 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country. Apply at No. 244 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; ten years' reference. Can be seen at No. 742 6th av., near 42d st.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR—OR ANY POSItion where honesty and integrity is required, by a useful and handy man of strict temperance habits; has the best references for honesty, industry, &c. Address J. Jenyns, No. 625 West 46th st.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE or broker's office, by a young man of seven years experience in book-keeping, and of steady habits; salary no object at first. Address E. WOOD, Box No. 980, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN to do general house-work in a family of two persons, one hour from town; best City reference required. Call at No. 48 West 17th st., on Saturday morning, the 25th inst., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A Protestant cook, washer, and ironer, (German preferred.) Apply, with City references, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 235 West 53d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family, without children; good recommendations required. Apply to JOHN BLACK, No. 80 Wall st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND FINE WASHER and ironer; City reference required; at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, MIDDLE-AGED nurse, to take charge of an infant; good reference required. Call at No. 68 Broad st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. Apply at No. 49 5th av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

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No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., }
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st., }
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Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

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STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636, Hudson, No. 779 Greenwich sts., and No. 10 Abingdon square.—Superior accommodations for furniture, pianos, paintings, mirrors, and other family property; placed in separate rooms; always accessible; goods received and delivered day and night; crating, packing, and shipping promptly executed. R. TAGGART, Owner and Manager, Office No. 593 Hudson st., near 12th st.

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A WELL ESTABLISHED HOUSE-FURNISHING hardware store; heater and slate and metal roofing establishment; house, lot, tools, and fixtures complete; now doing a good business. Address H. BUSHNESS, Morrisania Post Office, N. Y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABlished stand, a good chance for a practical druggist with $3,000 cash, or would exchange for good-paying real estate. Address DRUGGIST, Box No. 1,431 Post Office, New-York; no brokers need apply.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON GIOVANNI, (Italian Opera) —Mme. Pauline Lucca, Miss Alice Maresi, Signori Vizzani and Del Puente.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Nina Varian.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA MARJOLAINE—Miss Fanny Foster, Miss Phillis Glover, Mr. F. F. Mackay.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PANTOMIME AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE—GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT—Mme. Ilma Di Murska, Messrs. H. Wieniawski and P. Ferranti.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—CURIOSITIES.

ROBINSON HALL.—PROF. CROMWELL'S ILLUSTRATED ART LECTURE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Copies of Sunday's TIMES, *containing Mr.* BRET HARTE'S *story, may be had at the Publication Office. The story has been republished in the semi-weekly and weekly editions of* THE TIMES.

We are making arrangements with several eminent authors for contributions to our Sunday edition, and in the meantime we shall publish a series of original articles of great interest every week, and a double supplement, so that the great pressure on our advertising columns may not reduce the space required by news and other reading matter. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *now has a much larger circulation among the best classes of the community than any other journal, and it is largely increasing every week. Advertisers should send in their notices as early as possible, in order to secure proper classification.*

Our Washington dispatches are to the effect that after one more speech from Senator CARPENTER the Louisiana bill is likely to be tabled, and this in a couple of days. Whether this shall be done, or whether a vote shall be taken, it is quite obvious that discussion has been exhausted. The Senate does not seem favorably disposed toward the measure, and those who oppose it on constitutional grounds, though they heartily approve of its purpose, are probably sufficient in number to consign the bill to either an immediate or a lingering death. The debate will, we believe, have some good effects, independent of Senator CARPENTER'S bill. It has called attention to the outrageous evils which exist in several of the Southern States; it has broken substantially whatever hold the Southern Governments may have had on the Republican Party, and it has made it clear that the party must either reform some of these Governments by extreme measures, or withdraw from them all countenance and support, even though they should fall into Democratic hands in consequence.

Senator HAMLIN thinks that the debate on Louisiana might as well come to an end, because everything that can be said on the subject *has* been said three or four times over. Apply that rule to most of the other subjects under the consideration of Congress, and our columns would be relieved of a great deal of tedious Congressional debate, and there would be no further talk of prolonging the session until next August. All the information which was necessary to enable Congress to legislate wisely on financial affairs was before both Houses when they met last December. Yet, after three months and more of wrangling, they only succeeded in passing a bill which the President felt himself compelled to veto. Congress kept trade in a state of suspense all this time, without having anything whatever to show for its work except reams of speeches and a vetoed bill. Is this the best way that can be devised for carrying on the legislative business of a great nation?

The passage to a third reading of the City and County Consolidation bill is a decided triumph for the cause of municipal reform. The majorities by which amendments were defeated which would have been fatal to the chances of the bill becoming law, were very close indeed, and suggest the need of extreme watchfulness on the part of its friends when the question comes up of its final passage. The bill, simple and salutary as its provisions are, has had to encounter a very bitter opposition in the House. To the strenuous efforts of Messrs. FISH and PRINCE, and latterly to the able advocacy of Mr. VEDDER, this result has been largely due. The Speaker is also entitled to credit for his yesterday's speech in favor of the bill. The Aldermen, who see their extra $2,000 a year vanishing into thin air, may, however, be trusted to pursue the bill with unrelenting hostility to the very last. There are sundry tricks known to well-trained lobbyists which can be made available to defeat such a measure during the rush of business at the close of the session. The bill was beaten last year by one of these legislative sleight-of-hand operations, and its friends should not relax their vigilance till it has been finally carried.

"Hope springs eternal" in the breast of Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania. That enthusiastic statesman is now confident that his scheme for a patent elastic introconvertible bond and greenback currency is just the measure on which all can unite in the present emergency. We warn Judge KELLEY, however, in the kindest spirit, that this scheme is likely to be wrecked by the ugly habit the President has of sticking to his convictions. It is only in December last that the President said of such contrivances: "They look to me like compelling the Government to pay interest without corresponding benefits upon the surplus funds of the country during the seasons when they are otherwise unemployed."

A great deal of business was transacted in both Houses of the Legislature yesterday. The Assembly, in particular, relieved its calendar by the passage of a large number of bills. The titles of these will be scanned in vain, however, for any reference to the bill enabling the Board of Apportionment to reduce the rate of taxation in the City of New-York. It may be satisfactory to some people to learn that the Monroe County Agricultural Society has got legislative permission to change its name, and that WILLIAM BLACKMORE is in a fair way of being able to legally purchase, hold, and convey lands in Essex County. But from a body which finds time enough to attend to trifles of this character, the pressing necessity for relieving the tax-payers of this City ought to be able to secure consideration before it is too late. As our City representatives take so little interest in the wants of their constituents, may we not appeal to the gentlemen who have so ably pressed the claims of the Consolidation bill to secure a report upon the bill for revising the estimates of the year?

At this late hour of the session Mr. FOX might have saved himself the trouble of introducing a bill for the purpose of saving from extinction the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Were the question worth arguing, it might be pointed out that the discussions on the charter, last year, settled beyond all question the public conviction of the uselessness of this fifth wheel of our local Government. The Assistant Aldermen have done nothing since then on which to base an argument for the continuance of their official existence. On the contrary, they have done their best to rival the demagogism and selfish intrigue which have lately characterized the majority of the other board. We should imagine, however, that the Legislature can need little persuasion to leave the bill among the unsifted rubbish of the session.

POLITICS AND FINANCE.

It is not surprising that the first response from the friends and advocates of the Finance bill to the veto of the President should have been a prediction, and even a threat, of political reverses in consequence of it. With many of its supporters the bill was purely a political measure. We do not believe a majority of the members regarded it in that light, but a very energetic and clamorous minority certainly did. They did not know, and they did not much care, what would be the actual and complete operation of the bill. This is shown plainly by the fact that they made such gross blunders in devising it. But they did know that there was a persistent outcry for inflation in some quarters; they imagined that their political fortunes depended on responding to the outcry; and they plunged into the struggle, following *pêle-mêle* any leader who held up an inflation flag. To these gentlemen the first suggestion awakened by the veto is, that their labor has been in vain. This is particularly the case with those who have been Republicans. They expected that they could force their views (or their professions) on the Republican Party, and that, keeping all the prestige of Republicanism, they could add to it the force of a triumphant advocacy of inflation. That they were very confident in the policy of their course is shown by their demeanor in debate. Some of them were very arrogant, and took no pains to conceal the spirit by which they were animated. The threat of party division was constantly heard from their side of the Senate chamber. They expected so surely to win, that they staked a great deal on the game. They especially thought—why, we cannot say—that they could count on the President's support. Probably the effort to reconcile their purposes with the President's recorded expressions, accounts for some of the astonishing incongruities of their bill. It was certainly framed with considerable skill to allure Gen. GRANT into signing it. Gen. BUTLER, especially, seems to have thought that he had "bottled" the President, and in that conviction ventured on a desperate and outrageous violation of the decorum of Congress by trying to "whip in" supporters for the bill with the assertion that it would obtain the President's approval. He overshot his work, disgusted more than he coerced, and drew down upon himself one of the most peremptory and stinging rebukes ever administered from the Speaker's chair to an offending member. But the incident showed how wrapped up in their scheme, and how confident of success, were the mere demagogues of the inflation party. It was quite natural, therefore, that these gentlemen should angrily and bitterly denounce the veto, and prophesy that it should cost the party many votes.

But we are entirely confident that Mr. BUTLER and his immediate associates do not speak the sentiment of the majority of those who voted with them on the Finance bill, much less the sentiment of the constituents of its supporters. And whatever sympathy there may be with them now, we are equally confident that it will steadily decrease, and that, if legislation is shaped according to the principles of the veto, it will win, and not lose, votes for us in the Fall elections. In this State, to take a prominent instance, it is certain that there would not have been the slightest chance of a victory this Autumn, if the Finance bill had become a law. Such an event would have alarmed some, disgusted some, discouraged others, and confused every one in the Republican Party. The vote in the Legislature shows how powerful the feeling against inflation was—not against this one measure, which called out the vote, but against the dangerous course which it opened to the Government. Legislative votes are not always representative, but in this case the Legislature only fairly reflected the feeling in the community; and that feeling, as it has extended and increased in intensity with the discussion in Congress, would have been overwhelming by the Fall. It is an example of what the party would have been compelled to face had the measure succeeded.

Doubtless other States may not be as strongly opposed to inflation as New-York; but there is no proof that there has ever been a majority of the people in its favor, and in those States where there was some support for it, it never could have stood the test of actual experience and of thorough popular discussion. Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, a member of the House from Milwaukee, and an ardent opponent of the Republican Party, concluded a powerful and candid argument against inflation with the following words:

> "The views I have now presented, while they are my own earnest convictions, are also, I believe, in substance, the views of a large majority of the people I have the honor to represent on this floor. And I must take leave to deny that the industrious, intelligent people of the North-west, whether engaged in agricultural, manufacturing, or mercantile pursuits, are generally, or to any great extent, in favor of additional issues of depreciated paper."

We have no doubt that this is a perfectly correct statement of the present sentiment of the North-west, and this sentiment would unquestionably grow much stronger against inflation if inflation were made a political issue. We believe, therefore, that the friends of the Finance bill, who are now breathing vengeance on the Republican Party for the perfectly consistent act of its President, will find their tempers much improved when they come to find exactly how their constituents feel. That there are some of them whose districts are so composed that a show of insurrection is a political necessity, we suppose is true, and these will hold out the longest, and place the greatest obstacles in the way of a harmonious adjustment of views in Congress. Gen. BUTLER, also, will make trouble, perhaps, for sheer love of it. He would, we suppose, rather be silenced by defeat than to keep quiet for the sake of prudence or decency. His self-assumed rôle of champion of the Administration has obviously been lost to him by recent events, and he may very likely take up exactly the opposite one. But we do not know of any loss that the Republican Party could bear with greater resignation than the loss of Gen. BUTLER.

THE VETO AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The veto message of the President is the most important act of his Administration. This is true in whatever light it is considered. As an indication of what his personal qualities are, it is in the highest degree significant. The calmness of his natural temperament, the simplicity and sincerity of his purposes, his anxiety not to fail in his duty, the firmness of his convictions, tested by a studious search for arguments to shake them, and, not less than these, his prudent reserve, are illustrated by the tenor of this document. Nothing can exceed the solidity of his resolution, which earnest appeals have not affected—appeals which have gained in force by reason of his personal friendships, and, it may be presumed, of his local sympathies.

The historic importance of the act cannot be overestimated. Its force to sustain our money system is applied at the very point where fatal weakness was apparent. The thin edge of the wedge had entered; its progress has been instantly arrested, and no one doubts that if the President's life is spared until the expiration of his term of office, it will not advance further.

The solution of the question was not within the scope of any of the special objects of the Republican Party. The party, it is true, is pledged to protect the public faith; but that is the pledge of every party. Without that pledge, no combination of men can hold the field for a single moment. The Republican Party having given effect to its ideas in respect to slavery—the political status of States—the maintenance of the Union, and the choice of measures relating thereto, will naturally continue to be predominant until its leading thoughts are no longer practically controverted and are accepted. At that point the process of its disintegration will set in, and it will be rapid in proportion to the unanimity of the acquiescence in the truths for which it has contended. No party can long cohere merely for the sake of controlling the patronage of Government. It must represent a vital contested principle.

Will the Republican Party receive a new impulse and a new life by its support of the policy affirmed by the President? If the men who are tempted for a moment to indulge and give effect to false theories, misled by the delusive expectation of benefit from inflation, should accept the act as a definite settlement, the party will stand unaffected. If the controversy is to go on, if the advocacy of inflation is to be made a test of party orthodoxy, it cannot be doubted that an immense accession to its strength will be recruited to the Republican Party from among the Democrats and their descendants, who have always cherished the hard-money notions of JEFFERSON and of JACKSON.

If the Democratic Party takes ground against the veto, and against the principle upon which it depends, the wiser members of it will almost certainly be compelled to act with the Republican organization. Those who are confident that in the long run the truth will prevail, are not disquieted by any serious doubts as to the issue.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The two new bills now before the Legislature would undoubtedly tend very greatly toward unraveling the tangled web of New-York City government. The first, as we explained yesterday, is intended to give the Mayor the power of appointing heads of departments without the consent of the Board of Aldermen. The second is designed to reduce the number of members of the Police and Park Boards to four, thus doing away with the fifth Commissioner, and giving us really non-partisan boards.

Both these measures are required by the altered circumstances of the day. We held the opinion, in common with many others, that the Board of Aldermen ought to have the right of confirming the Mayor's nominations. But the present board has abused its powers so grossly, and has given itself up so entirely to political huckstering and bargaining, that the public interests have been thrown overboard altogether, and a demoralization has set in which cannot safely be allowed to go on any longer. The case of the vacant Police Commissionership is sufficient to condemn the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor has sent in an excellent nomination—that of Ex-Judge HOWLAND, against whom there is absolutely not one word to be said in any quarter. The Aldermen, while trying to shelter themselves behind a general set of resolutions in favor of reform at the Police Board, obstinately refused to adopt that practical measure of reform which was placed within their reach. Mr. COOPER, a Republican, skulked about the City Hall on the day when the vote ought to have been taken, in obedience to the demands of the least reputable members of the board. FLANAGAN wants the next Police Commissionership that is to fall vacant, and he refuses to vote for the confirmation of Mr. HOWLAND until he is sure of getting it. He is able to induce other members either to adopt the same course, or to evade their responsibilities to the public by staying away from the board meetings altogether. It appears to be impossible to get a thoroughly honest and straightforward Board of Aldermen elected. The first thing they aim at is to get good fat places for themselves. Of course there are some honest men in the present board, but occasionally even they are caught pursuing very devious courses, and the best plan is to disarm them all for evil at once. We would rather trust Mayor HAVEMEYER, after all, than the present Board of Aldermen, especially with the present intentions of the Mayor to deal fairly toward the public, and the obvious intention of the Aldermen to deal unfairly.

The second bill to which we have referred would do away with a great deal of bickering and confusion. If there are two Republicans and two Democrats on the Park and Police Commissions, we should all know where we stood, and the unseemly scheming which is always going on for the fifth Commissioner would be put an end to. There would be some chance of getting the public business attended to, without personal or political interests occupying so large a share of the Commissioners' attention.

What ground the Democrats in the Legislature will take concerning these measures we do not know, but we sincerely trust that they will be supported by the Republicans. In the Senate, Senators WOOD and LOWERY can be of great service in helping to dispose of the question, and we have every confidence that they will do their duty. Some doubt has been expressed in reference to Senator WOODIN, but we presume he will not refuse to act with his Republican colleagues. In the Assembly we have a good majority, and it should be found united in the support of these two bills. To the best of our belief, they are measures which would prove, in their working, advantageous to the public, and there ought to be no hesitation in supporting them. It is intolerable that the Board of Aldermen should be able to throw the business of important departments into confusion whenever they desire to carry out corrupt bargains, or secure offices for themselves; and as for the "fifth Commissioner," he is only a battle-ground for parties, and it will be an excellent plan to get rid of him altogether.

BILBOA.

This obscure little Basque city has become an object of general interest, not only on account of the importance of the contest which has for some months been going on—more or less vigorously—around its walls, but by reason of the fact that it is substantially the only point from which war news can be obtained. A few bands of Carlists, besides those engaged in the siege of Bilboa, are roving about the north of Spain, and an occasional sound of war comes from the guerrillas of Cuba or the Dutch-Malayan conflict in Sumatra; but the only considerable armies now opposing each other anywhere in the world are those of Don CARLOS and Marshal SERRANO.

Though a town of only 15,000 inhabitants, Bilboa has a local prestige which justifies the strenuous endeavors of the Carlists to capture it, since it is the capital of the ancient province of Biscay. The provincial feeling is probably stronger in Spain than in any other country of Europe, and the possession of a provincial capital would greatly aid the moral power of Don CARLOS over the peasantry of northern Spain, besides giving his cause a certain status with foreign courts. Thus far, while creating great annoyance to the National Government, and while having the sympathies of nearly the whole population of the four Basque provinces, and of a large part of the inhabitants of Navarre and Guipuzcoa, Don CARLOS has been unable to capture a single provincial capital. Moreover, as it is only six miles from the sea, (the Bay of Biscay,) its possession and that of its port, San Sebastian, would greatly increase the facilities of communication with foreign nations, notwithstanding the blockade of the Spanish fleet, and add another reason for the claim of Don CARLOS to be recognized as a belligerent power.

Animated, presumably, by these reasons, the Carlists have carried on the siege of Bilboa, begun last Winter, with untiring zeal. The army, too, engaged in this work is much the largest and best-appointed force which has yet rallied to the royal standard, numbering some 30,000 men, well supplied with small arms and ammunition, and generally uniformed, but deficient in precisely what was most needed for siege-work, artillery. The garrison of Bilboa was small, but well fortified, and our own wars have often shown the extreme difficulty of defeating an intrenched force, however small. The poor supply of artillery among the Carlists made the task still harder.

The capture of Cartagena having enabled Marshal SERRANO to send forward an army equal to or larger than that of the Carlists, its commander, Gen. MORIONES, attacked the insurgent royalists in their intrenchments at Somorrostro, close to Bilboa, on the 25th of February, but was decisively repulsed. Then Marshal SERRANO brought forward still other reinforcements, and assumed the command in person, thus inspiring the soldiers with the presence of one long deemed the favorite child of victory. But his attack on the works at Somorrostro, made on the 25th of March, just a month later than the previous one, and continued for three days, also met with a repulse. At least, though SERRANO made a slight advance, he was unable to accomplish his object of relieving Bilboa, and the victory was, therefore, with the Carlists. Both parties are reported by the English correspondents to have fought well, but the advantages of position and intrenchments were with the royalists, and their success is, therefore, not difficult to account for.

Since this last repulse SERRANO has been reinforcing and reorganizing his army, with the evident intention of renewing the conflict at the first convenient opportunity. Equal obstinacy is displayed by the Carlists, and the rumors of negotiations for peace appear to have little or no foundation. Indeed, it is difficult to see how there can be any peace between two parties with such contrary objects, until Don CARLOS shall be so thoroughly defeated as to be willing to leave the country, or unless SERRANO turns Carlist, and surrenders the Presidency. Meanwhile, the siege, or at least the bombardment, of Bilboa goes on. With such artillery as they have the Carlists keep up their fire, so that the city is almost laid in ruins. But, though SERRANO has been unable to raise the siege he has managed to throw plentiful supplies into the besieged town, and the garrison shows no signs of surrender.

Such is the position of affairs at the only "seat of war" now left in Europe. Whichever party may be defeated, the effects are likely to be more moral than material. The capture of Bilboa would encourage the partisans of Don CARLOS throughout the northern provinces, but would give them no strategical advantages. However little may be expected from such republics as those of SERRANO and MACMAHON, only the worst is to be feared from the elevation to the throne of a Bourbon Legitimist, surrounded as he would be by the most despotic chiefs and the most bigoted priests that could be found in Spain.

"DERELICT."

Our telegrams have announced that the crews which recovered the French steamer *L'Amérique* demand $500,000 as their compensation of salvage, the estimate probably being on half the value of ship and cargo. Besides this case of salvage, we heard a few days since of a Boston sailing ship found abandoned near our coast and brought into this port. In this case, the Captain and crew claimed that they had gone ashore "for a drink," and expected to return to the vessel. The instance of the *Europe* also came near forming another case of salvage; and, indeed, under the claim of the National Line for expenses of rescue of passengers and crew, may yet come before the maritime courts. Public attention is naturally called forth by all these cases to the law of salvage, and what it is which gives a rescuing vessel and the crew a compensation for saving another, and how great that compensation should be. The whole maritime law of salvage, like the unwritten mining law, rests on principles of common sense and justice, and is less technical and unreasonable in its spirit than many other branches of law.

A "derelict vessel" is one abandoned by its crew without any expectation of their returning or any hope of their saving it. Whether the salvors, for instance, of the abandoned Boston vessel will receive full compensation, will depend on the facts and attending circumstances presented to the Court of Admiralty as to the intention of the Captain and crew, who had been ashore for festive purposes, to return to the vessel. Thus, in a certain case mentioned in the books, a vessel imbedded in the ice was drifting toward a shoal upon which she might have struck and been wrecked. The crew left her intending to return when she was rescued by another vessel. The vessel was not adjudged "derelict" in this instance, but the presumption always is with a ship found at sea abandoned, that she is derelict.

Again, in the case of the *Europe*, if Capt. LEMARIE and a few of his crew had really attempted to return to the vessel, and had been prevented, and the salvage crew put aboard had succeeded in bringing her back to Liverpool, it is possible that the courts would not have pronounced her "derelict." The attending circumstances would have all been considered, and if the French Captain and crew had seemed to abandon the steamer under a momentary impulse of alarm, it is among the possibilities that the salvage crew would have received very little recompense. At least, it has frequently been the practice of the courts in cases of collision, to decide that sudden abandonment does not mean entire and proposed abandonment. Again, if the salvage crew had brought the *Europe* safely in, the National Line might have claimed an additional compensation on account of the saving of the crew and passengers in their own steamer. The salvage law allows nothing for saving life merely; but the courts desire in every way to encourage such acts, and, if they can be connected with the preservation of property, the compensation for the latter will be increased. It has even been held that if the lives of the crew be saved by one vessel, and the property by another, the one saving the crew is entitled to salvage. The demand of the National Line for compensation in the recent rescue will undoubtedly be strengthened by the fact that they saved many lives at much risk to themselves.

The amount of compensation for salvage is determined by such common-sense principles as danger to property, value, risk, skill, labor, and duration of service. The general practice of admiralty courts now is not to make salvage on derelict vessels go below one-third and never above one-half of the value. The rule of one-half is not applied now as strictly as it formerly was, by either English or American courts. In the case of *L'Amérique*, being near either the French or English coast, and the service of rescue not being a severe one, or requiring much exposure or long-continued labor, the compensation will not probably be one-half. Whereas, with Mr. BUCK and his salvage crew, if he had succeeded, the salvage would have been certainly a moiety.

With *L'Amérique* the salvage must be on the cargo as well as the ship, and we suppose the unlucky owners of both ship and cargo will be debarred from insurance on both, because the abandonment was without sufficient cause, and not from "perils of the sea." It must be a satisfaction to all reflecting persons that the important legislation affecting the rescue of property at sea rests on a basis so sound and wise.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" was sung at the matinée yesterday, the Academy, *malgré* the storm, being crowded in every part. This evening "Don Giovanni" is to be the opera, and Mme. Lucca the prima donna. "Lohengrin" will be performed again to-morrow night and Monday, and on Tuesday an entertainment of unusual comprehensiveness will be given for the benefit of Signor Muzio. With these recitals, Signor Campanini's sojourn in the United States terminates. Wednesday Mr. Strakosch's tenor will sail for London, where he is engaged to sing with Mme. Nilsson, who departs May 6, at Drury Lane Theatre.

THOMAS' LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' sixth and last symphony concert takes place at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. Following is the programme to be adhered to:

Symphony, E flat, (Koechel 543.) .... Mozart
Aria, "O pardon me my God," (Passion music) ..... Bach
With obligato for violin by Mr. Bernhard Listemann.
Miss Adelaide Phillipps.
Variations and Theme, by Haydn, (new) .... Brahms
Aria, "Dove sei amato bene" .... Handel
Miss Adelaide Phillipps.
Vorspiel, Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg .... Wagner
Symphony, No. 7, A, Op. 92 .... Beethoven

AFFAIRS AT BOOTH'S.

In consequence of the steady attractiveness of "Romeo and Juliet," with Miss Neilson, it has been decided not to bring out "The Hunchback" until Thursday next. "As You Like It," alternates with "Romeo and Juliet." It was acted last night to a large audience. This evening, "Romeo and Juliet" will again test to the utmost the capacity of the house.

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

Miss Cushman began at the Academy of Music, Monday afternoon, a series of readings. Public attention had undoubtedly been attracted by the announcement of these entertainments, for the audience was very numerous; and Miss Cushman's talent is so genuine that no question can exist as to their continuous success. For upward of two hours the reader kept her hearers under the spell, and this was the more remarkable as her selections were of slighter interest than any in reserve. She read from Shakespare's "Henry VIII," and from that play—by no means the best, or the best liked of the master-dramatist's works—the four chief episodes of the tragedy, *i. e.*, the council scene, the trial scene, the downfall of *Wolsey*, and the death of *Queen Katharine* were the incidents chosen. Miss Cushman's delivery is of great beauty and power, and the beauty and power flow in an unbroken stream. Her reading is not done by flashes of lightning, as it has been said of Kean's, but under the bright and steady radiance of a genius and culture fitting their possessor to understand and express the loftiest ideas of the poet. Monday's achievement was a clear and eloquent recital of the principal events in "Henry VIII.," rather than a reading conspicuous for varied effect. The portions of the tragedy in which vigorous declamation was possible were naturally most impressive, for Miss Cushman's voice rarely betrays an inclination to the melting mood; but at no stage of the proceedings was any attempt made at "points," which may, however, come when a miscellaneous programme presents intentional contrasts. It must here be noted that, contrary to expectation, the arrangements at the Academy, by which it was proposed to transform an auditorium only suited, in reality, to operatic performances, into a hall for reading, were attended with the happiest results. Not a syllable of Miss Cushman's utterances was lost. A band, under Mr. Simon Hassler, contributed several pieces to the entertainment. To-morrow afternoon Miss Cushman reads for the second time.

"THE ROYAL READINGS."

Dr. Spencer's programme, interpreted at Association Hall last evening, consisted mainly of selections from Dickens. Dr. Spencer recites these selections with wonderful variety of accent and facial expression, and with an intensity and force rarely found among the readers of the day. His *Bill Sykes* is, in voice and look, as perfect a ruffian as can be pictured, and his *Squeers* as palpably hideous a brute as a score of Dickens' pages can make him out. The reader's rendering of poetry does not strike us as deserving of particular commendation, but his personations from Dickens are of unquestionable power. The last of Dr. Spencer's entertainments is set down for to-morrow afternoon.

BRIEF NOTES.

Signor Salvini returned to the United States from Havana Wednesday....Mr. Edwin Adams acts next week at the Park Theatre, Mr. Fechter retiring from that house after Monday evening.

THE CENTENNIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—To-day the annual meeting of the corporators of the Centennial Board of Finance, together with the subscribers to the centennial stock, was held in the Board of Trade rooms for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve during the year ending April 23, 1875. There was a large attendance of citizens of wealth and influence. Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, was called to the chair. The report of the Treasurer of the receipts and payments from May 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874, being the end of the fiscal year, is as follows:

Receipts—Stock paid in full	$98,670 00
First installments	172,342 00
Second installments	102,690 50
Third installments	4,393 00
Fourth installments	561 00
Total on account of subscriptions to capital stock	378,656 50
Receipts from other sources	505 63
Donation of a young citizen of Scranton, Penn.	5 00
Total receipts	$379,167 13

Payments for account of United States Centennial Commission, which includes salaries and all incidental expenses of the commission, and for $20,000 for premiums to architects for plans for buildings, $71,880 63; printing, and all incidental expenses of the Centennial Board of Finance, $18,991 68; salaries, $12,357 11; design for certificate to stock, $833 33, centennial buildings, architects for plans, services and expenses on centennial grounds for engineers, &c., $11,211 20; total payments, $115,273 95; balance on deposit in banks and bankers', $263,503 68; in hands of Treasurer, $385 54; total, $263,893 58.

After the adoption of the report, the meeting proceeded to the election of twenty-five Directors of the Centennial Board of Finance. The election resulted as follows:

John Welsh, Wm. Sellers, Samuel M. Felton, Daniel M. Fox, Thos. Cochran, Clement M. Biddle, N. Parker Shertridge, Jas. M. Robb, Edward T. Stell, John Wanamaker, John Price Wetherell, Henry Winsor, Henry Lewis, Ames R. Little, J. Vaughan Merrick, Thos. H. Dudley, of New-Jersey; A. S. Hewitt, of New-York; John Cummins, of Massachusetts; John Gorham, of Rhode Island; Chas. W. Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Robert M. Patton, of Alabama; John S. Barbour, of Virginia; L. B. Drake, of Illinois; George Bain, of Missouri.

CANADA.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 23.—In Parliament last night Mr. Ross inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to take the telegraph line into their own hands, as England and foreign countries have done.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Premier, said such was not the intention of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved the second reading of the bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of marine electric telegraphs. He stated briefly that the main object of the bill was to prevent any company from possessing a monopoly of landing cables at Newfoundland. The bill was read a third time.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the estimates, and took up the vote for the Militia. Mr. Mackenzie gave a general outline of the scheme of the Government for the reorganization of the force. He desired that in the future the Militia should, if less numerous on paper, be better paid and organized, so as to secure a more efficient and available arm of defense. It was clear, from experience, that the Militia in active service had been saved from disaster by the spirit and devotion of the officers and men, rather than by military capacity. The first essential was confidence in their chief, and it was proposed in the future to place the whole force under the control of a Major General of the British Army as a first step in the direction indicated. Then it was intended to establish a military college, on the West Point plan, for the thorough training of officers. These young men would receive an education fitting them for other branches of the public service, so as to utilize them in times of peace. Sir John A. MacDonald, Mr. Hillyard Cameron, Major Walker, and Mr. F. Mackenzie, of Montreal, took part, in a sense generally favorable to the proposed scheme, and the vote was carried.

A PROPOSITION TO LAY A DUTY ON AMERICAN COAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 23.—In the House of Assembly last evening, Mr. Holmes, of Pictou, called attention to the fact that while the United States charged duty on our coal the Dominion admitted American coal duty free, and argued that this was operating injuriously to Nova Scotian interests. He moved a resolution that it is the duty of the Canadian Government to impose an equal duty on American coal to that imposed by the United States on Nova Scotian coal, and that the Government of Nova Scotia communicate this resolution to the Government at Ottawa. At the request of the Provincial Secretary the resolution was allowed to lie over.

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR JONES.

In refutation of some published statements concerning the election of Hon. John P. Jones to the United States Senate, a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes from Virginia City, Nev., as follows: "The Democrats, who had elected the Governor and a portion of the State officers in 1870, threatened to make a vigorous campaign in order to choose the Senator. There were no State officers to elect, except a Supreme Court Judge and a State Printer, and, of course, there was no full ticket to assess in order to raise funds to make a vigorous campaign. At this time, in full view of the fact that he was the only candidate with the least availability for the Senatorship, Mr. Jones announced to the Republican State and County Committees that he would bear the entire legitimate party expenses of the campaign. He was taken at his word. His money paid for the oil and transparencies for the torchlight processions. His friends from abroad, including Gov. Booth, of California, and Judge Swift, of San Francisco, came across the Sierra Nevada Mountains and stumped the State for Grant, Wilson, and Jones, for it was a well-understood fact that in the event of the success of the Republican Party in the contest, Mr. Jones would be elected Senator. In fact, at all the primary elections a preference had been expressed for Mr. Jones. The result was a Republican triumph in everything save the return of Mr. Kendall (Democrat) to Congress. Upon its meeting a Republican caucus was held, and Mr. Jones was unanimously nominated for Senator. I was at the capital at the time, and the enemies of Mr. Jones, if he had any, never made any charge, or insinuated even, that he had undertaken to approach any member of the Legislature with money. The fact that he had used money during the campaign was never denied, and some Democratic journals had made a handle of it. After Mr. Jones had been elected Senator, he was invited to address both Houses of the Legislature in joint convention, and did so. During his address, he alluded to the charge that he had spent money during the campaign, and admitted it, and added that millions might be spent in political campaigns in the way he had used it without corrupting anybody. Out of this speech grew the story of his 'justifying his unblushing corruption' to which you have unwittingly, I doubt not, given circulation."

THE ALABAMA COLORED MEN.

The colored men of Alabama are to hold another delegate State Convention in Montgomery, on Thursday, June 25. In an address accompanying the call they say that they "earnestly deprecate the idea of a white or black man's government," regarding such as greatly detrimental to the interest of the Commonwealth, and as calculated to be "attended with such scenes of bloodshed and violence as would shock humanity and cause the world to stand aghast." They also say: "The Democratic Executive Committee, in their address to the people, charge us with having brought about the present depressed and embarrassed state of affairs; that through corruption, misrule and fraud we have reduced the people to starvation and want; that we are seeking to establish negro supremacy in order to effect their oppression, by burdensome and unjust taxation; that we have elevated corrupt and selfish men to positions of profit and trust; that we have no care for the interest and prosperity of State; and that the result of the present government, if continued, will be to bankrupt the State and sink it into irretrievable ruin—all of which is charged to our recklessness and incompetency. While we know that these statements are absolutely false, and cannot be supported by even the least semblance of truth, yet we regard an open vindication of our character and integrity as essential under existing circumstances, and therefore call upon you to express, through your representatives in convention, the just indignation that you evidently must feel."

ROYALTY AND PIGEON-SHOOTING.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Lisbon writes: "In the Royal Gardens, near the Aguda Palace, Lisbon, pigeon-shooting after the English model was recently inaugurated in Portugal. Dom Louis I., the Queen, Dom Fernando, the Infante, Dom Augusto, and many members of the diplomatic body and of the *élite* of Portuguese society were present. The King and the Infante, Dom Augusto, took part in the shooting. The Queen did not, although both her Majesty and the Duchess Palmella are excellent shots, and have had considerable experience. The weather was everything that could be desired, and the birds, supplied by Offer, of London, were first-rate, quick and strong on the wing. The honors of the day were divided between the King and M. Osborne Sawpayo, who shot ties, each killing his three birds. Much interest was shown in the sport, which is quite new in Portugal, and it is now probable that pigeon-shooting will become an institution in this country."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY.

From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

The best Sunday newspaper we have seen in some time was THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES of April 19. It was a twelve-page paper, and contained more reading matter than any other paper published in New-York that day. The news, too, was of that class that showed the publishers kept in view they were publishing a newspaper on Sunday, something very generally overlooked, if not ignored altogether, by most publishers.

From the Hartford Courant.

Bret Harte's new story, "The Rose of Tuolumne," which is published in full in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, is by far the best piece of literary work which he has done since he left the West, and in some respects is the best of his admirable California sketches.

NAVIGATION AT MACKINAW.

DETROIT, Mich., April 23.—Advices from Mackinaw this afternoon are to the effect that the ice has all moved out from between Mackinaw Island and Point St. Ignace, and that the Straits will be open to-night. A large fleet of upward-bound steamers have passed around to the north of Bois Blanc Island, the south passage being still blocked with ice.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—ADDRESSES BY CHIEF JUSTICE DALY, REV. H. W. BEECHER, DR. HAYES, AND REV. DR. SCHENCK.

The meeting of the American Geographical Society at the Academy of Music, last evening, was a fitting tribute of New-York's esteem for the great explorer, to commemorate whose life and accomplishments it was held. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the occasion was one of which the participants may be justly proud. Those who constituted the audience numbered among them the first of our citizens in all the walks of science, art, philosophy, and religion, while the eulogies over the dead discoverer to which they listened were alike worthy of the subject and of the speakers. The sides and rear of the stage were appropriately decorated, the latter by a large colored map of the continent of Africa, whereon the wanderings of the great discoverer were delineated in various colors, and with a magnitude which made them plainly visible to those in the rear of the auditorium. Surmounting the map was a portrait of Livingstone, between the flags of England and America, on the right and left respectively. Around and over all were suitable draperies of white and black crape, and on the wings on both sides American ensigns, festooned with crape, a design which was repeated over the lower proscenium boxes. About 1,500 people occupied the parquet, and a small number the balcony and boxes. The music, furnished by the Governor's Island Band, consisted mainly of selections from "Marth" and "Medea," with the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore," and the "Chrusifixus," by Rossini. A noticable feature of the addresses were the unstinted encomiums of Livingstone as an example of ambition, chastened by the highest object which could enlist the sympathy and struggles even of so devoted a character as himself—the elevation and improvement of his fellow-men. Where others had sought merely the gratification of the sportsman's tastes or the more selfish delights of the antiquary, Livingstone had not scrupled to lay down his life in the suppression of the slave trade and the amelioration of other kindred miseries which afflicted the benighted people of Equatorial Africa. Mr. Beecher's speech was in his happiest vein, the manhood of Livingstone, as set forth in his life, being the chief topic of his theme. That of Dr. Hayes dealt more with the scientific aspect of Livingstone's discoveries, and that of Dr. Schenck with the religious and missionary results of the discoverer's thirty years' intercourse with the heathen. Among the members of the society and distinguished guests present on the platform were Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Schenck, Rev. Wm. Adams, Francis A. Hitchcock, Frederick A. Conkling, Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, James Parton, B. F. Rheinhart, Robert L. Stuart, Wm. Bradford, Wm. Remsen, A. K. Gardner, Geo. Opdyke, Wm. H. Webb, Henry Grinnell, Gen. Geo. Cabot Ward, and many others.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by Chief Justice Daly, who proceeded to state its object as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The connection of Dr. Livingstone with the New-York Geographical Society extends almost to the period when he commenced his career as an explorer. His name has been the longest upon our list of honorary members. Many years ago we honored ourselves by placing his name on that limited list, and he expressed himself honored that we had done so. We had hoped that when the work to which he had devoted so many years of his life had been accomplished—the tracing out of the great network of rivers and lakes which constitute the water sheds of South and Central Africa—he would have visited this country, and that we would have had the opportunity upon some public occasion of expressing to him our appreciation and that of the American people of what he had done in extending the boundaries of human knowledge and in the great cause of humanity. It was destined that it should be otherwise. He is now in his grave, entombed with the illustrious dead of England, and all that is left us is to unite in the public tribute of respect to his memory. You will be addressed by four eminent gentlemen, members of the society, upon his life scenes and character. Preparatory to their remarks I will call upon Major Dane, who is himself about to commence his career as a geographical traveler in the exploration of the unknown regions of Central Asia, to point out the respective routes of Dr. Livingston upon the map of Africa, that you may have before you, large portions of that great continent that has been opened by his explorations and discoveries. I should also mention that the portrait of Dr. Livingstone which surmounts the map of Africa has been painted for the occasion by our member, the distinguished artist, Mr. Rinehardt.

REMARKS OF MAJOR DANE.

Major Dane was then introduced by the President, who stated that he would describe the journeyings of Dr. Livingstone, and trace their course upon the map. Major Dane, with the aid of a "pointer," proceeded to trace out the course of the explorer, saying that he would necessarily have to be brief, but endeavor to so describe it that the audience would readily be enabled to follow the speakers who would relate the events of Livingstone's life and wanderings, and where had transpired the great event of that great life that had so recently closed in the heart of Africa. Thirty-five years ago all that was known of Africa was the Mediterranean coast line and its borders, thence on its westerly side to the Cape of Good Hope, together with a few almost unfrequented ports on its eastern verge. In 1840 Livingstone landed at Cape Town in the opening of his missionary work. Soon afterward he removed to Kurimon, where he met Dr. Moffatt, the eminent missionary, whose daughter he afterward married, and only a little while later he went to Koloburg, from which place he crossed the continent, emerging at St. Paul de Loanda, and being the first white man who had made the journey. After describing Livingstone's second journey, and then his third and last, the speaker said that in seventeen or eighteen years the great explorer had traveled on foot about 9,000 miles in these varied and unknown regions.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. ADAMS.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., was next introduced. He said the occasion on which they were met was unique and extraordinary. It was not to do honor to one of our own most distinguished citizens, but to one who was personally a stranger to all who were assembled here, yet who, nevertheless, was known and honored throughout the civilized world. Last Saturday his body was interred in Westminster Abbey. The procession which followed him filed its way through crowds of sorrowful men. Men of the highest rank in Church and State took part in that funeral pageant. The Queen and royal family of England were represented amid these tokens of general sorrow. Who was the man thus honored by these tokens of high regard, and assigned to a resting-place in that spot which England has reserved for her mighty dead? It was not one of her own statesmen, whose eloquence had charmed her Parliament and people, whose body was brought to sleep by the side of Fox and Canning! It was not one of her own Generals or Admirals, who had wielded British arms on land or on sea, who was brought to sleep beside Wolfe and Nelson! It was not one of her philosophers or historians, like Milton or Macaulay, whose works will always shine as the crown jewels of English literature; but it was a man of humble and modest origin, who began his life as a self-sacrificing missionary, going among the pagans of Africa, and had eventually proved the most successful explorer of that mysterious land, which, since the days of Herodotus, has been a puzzle to all the races of the world, and become a contributor to the sum of human knowledge in the cause of science, civilization, and Christianity. It was a grand work achieved, and it was a good thing for us to be assembled here to-night to do honor to the memory of such a man. Milton, in his own day, sadly complained that the word was so busy in extolling its own destroyers that it had neglected to recognize one who was laying the foundation of human knowledge upon which others might afterward rear the pillars and altars of Christianity. Of David Livingstone it could be said he was a truly great man. But what was greatness? That question receives its answer from the very highest authority—the Author of our religion. At this time, when there was such a struggle for political office and honor, we might weigh well that question. After relating the story of the discussion among the disciples of our Savior as to which should succeed to the highest offices in the event of the master founding an earthly kingdom, and in which Matthew, who had sat at the receipt of customs, aspired to a similar but higher calling, the speaker said: The Savior said to them, "Whosoever would be greatest among you let him be your minister, and he that would be cheerful among you let him be your servant." The man whose memory was to be honored to-night was among the most illustrious example of that great law. His aim was not to win any distinction in office, or fame. He devoted himself, upon principle, to seeking the good of his fellow-men, and chose as the field of his labor that which appeared most dismal and repulsive. He went among millions of barbarians, and devoted his heart and life to shedding among them the light of the Gospel and elevating them to the dignity of civilization. It was meet and proper for Kings and Princes, and Lords and Bishops to vie with each other in doing honor to so great a man. It was well for us to recognize the great idea that there was a greatness which was not to be measured by a common earthly standard; that there is something greater than to be elected an Alderman; something higher than to be elevated to the National Congress; something more exalted than to be Senator of Massachusetts; something greater than to inflate the currency of the country as Æolus fills his bags with wind. [Laughter.] Livingstone was a rare specimen of genuine pluck and heroism and greatness. He determined to carry his work to completion, and labored at it with no spasmodic effort, but with stern, unfaltering energy. He set himself out to accomplish everything that was within the reach and range of human endurance. His, indeed, was heroism of a very uncommon kind; different from that of the soldier seated on his high-blooded charger, nerved and aroused by the blasts of bugles and the shouts of armies. Just as Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned from an expedition of a very different character, and is met with honors and decorations and rewards, the body of Livingstone was brought to its resting place. Livingstone, though, was a very different type of hero. He went about his work with cool blood. He knew that in every journey he projected he might die among savages, and that no man might know the place of his burial. But he worked and planned for human good. What good? men may ask. As well ask what good is any of the aims of man to material and moral advancement. It was for the highest welfare of mankind that Livingstone labored, and these were the advancement of true science and true Christianity. These two must always walk together close-handed, and Livingstone had done much to bring them closer than they had ever before been joined, and while his name would live forever in his own church and among his own countrymen, it would always live among the palm-trees of Africa. He sleeps to-night in Westminster Abbey, the true and honored son of science, the hero of civilization, the brave missionary of the cross. "He rests from his labors and his works do follow him," and when Ethiopia regenerated shall stretch out her hands to the isles of the sea, the name of David Livingstone shall shine above the stars of the firmament, forever and ever. [Applause.]

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was next introduced. He said that having regard to the distinguished gentlemen who were to follow him, he would endeavor to make his remarks as brief as possible. In the first instance he spoke of the relative worth of those deeds which might be described as heroic and non-heroic. He instanced those who had endeavored to arrive at the solutions of that modern enigma, the North Pole, with the question always tacked on to their efforts, "What is the use of it?" But, he said, suppose the pole were to be ransacked, all its physical advantages explored, and no material good derived from the experiment, was there not at least in the undertaking manhood added to manhood? It often happened that what but added little to territory frequently gave large additions to manhood, and heroism backed by fortitude was of greater value to humanity than when sustained by gold and silver dross. They came that night to pay respect to—no, to lay the offering of their thanks with one who was as simple as a child—with David Livingstone; with one who was an honorary member of the Geographical Society of the City of New-York. It was therefore fitting that the society should make mention of his name with due recognition of the solemnity of the occasion. That great explorer was in a sense the conqueror of Africa. If he (the speaker) were to select a place wherein to play the hero, Africa would be the last place of his choice. Until very lately the African was regarded as beneath contempt—as belonging to a condition of things that had their existence in the antiquity of a remote civilization. Africa was and is the enigma of history and geography, the phenomenon of civilization, surrounded by creeks on one side, defended by death on the other, and its great interior remaining unexplored. When David Livingstone went to Africa he was not sustained by the hopes of heroism which found their place in the breasts of explorers and adventurers. He went forth as a missionary to preach the Gospel; he left civilization behind him; he lost himself in savage life, and became, as it were, one of them. He was, unknown to himself, fulfilling the declaration that "He that debaseth himself shall be exalted." When disasters came upon him, and when his missionary work was overthrown, he did not abandon his labors, but renewed his efforts to bring that unknown country within the influence of civilization and Christianity. And how marvelously simple and beautiful was his narration of his work. He (Mr. Beecher) knew of no work more fascinating—not even Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe"—than the history of Dr. Livingstone's labors in those almost untrodden solitudes. It was a work which was always to be found in his dining-room, and he knew no book which showed the character of the man just as much amid the wilds of Africa as if he were working before an audience of London or in the midst of the plaudits of New-York. It was all very well to show one's greatness in the Senate of a nation—when Greek met Greek, when there was a stimulus to achievement, and when diplomacy was a high attainment—but here was a case in which a man showed himself great without those ambitious promptings, developing his diplomacy by negotiations with Kings and nigger Princes all through Southern Africa. He persevered where a hundred men would have ceased from further contention; and not by any human obstacle, but by the insidiousness of disease was his progress arrested. The sentiments which animated Livingstone were of the most generous and exalted nature. They had no sympathy with that curious vagabondism which climbed the Alps, and looked for its glory and reward in the achievement. He saw the civilization that in the future was to take possession of Central Africa, and how the name of his Master would be made honored in the conversion of the savages of that land. When at last he fell, he was like unto Moses, who sought to enter the promised land, but who was not suffered to do so. But he was not quite alone in his work. At the same time two great expeditions were operating on the eastern and western coasts of Africa. In the one case—on the west coast—there was a British General—and he deserved well of his country—maintaining its honor and subduing rebellion; on the other there was a hero who fought all by himself, without hosts or banners or trumpets. He was now reposing in the mausoleum which England reserved for its most honored dead. The one was received with the acclamation of a nation, with pomp and with pageantry, but after all, was there not more honor belonging to the dead than to the living? They came there to express their sentiments in honor of his name, and to say that the greatest merit belonged to the man who did his great deeds surely, honorably and well.

ADDRESS OF DR. HAYES, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.

Dr. Hayes was next introduced. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOWS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Whatever crumbs of comfort Mr. Beecher may have scattered to the world during his busy life, he leaves few to be gathered up by any one who speaks after he has spoken. I have been invited to say something about the late Dr. Livingstone as a traveler; but Mr. Beecher has already pictured to you his great achievements in that direction, which have been made the more clear to us through the careful geographical descriptions of Major Dane, while Dr. Adams has portrayed, with his usual eloquence, the missionary life of that extraordinary man whose body was on Saturday last laid away with the mighty dead in Westminster Abbey. I have often asked myself, "Why is it that Dr. Livingstone appeals so strongly to our sympathies?" Why is it that to-day the thoughts of the world centre about the name of that great man? Why is it that the Royal Geographical Society of London, and the American Geographical Society of New-York, should vie with each other in paying homage to his memory? It is because we find in him strongly expressed a law of our being which, more or less, governs us all. It is that we all seek after hidden things in nature—seek to discover something that is new, to experience a new emotion in a new triumph, to do something that may enlarge our mental and material vision. It may be something that "the world will not willingly let die." For are we not all natural-born travelers? One travels to gratify a roving curiosity and satisfy wonderful fancies; one desires to wander by the sea and listen to what the wild waves are ever saying; another to climb some dangerous mountain height; another to ramble through the great cities of a foreign land; another to roam among the ruins of the past. But Livingstone's was a higher, a nobler ambition than any of these, for his ambition was to tread the wilds of unknown lands and bring to light that which had been so long hidden from the world. David Livingstone was a great traveler; and, my friends, that means much. A man may travel all the world over, he may visit every land, and yet not be a great traveler. The great traveler is one who leaves no enemies in his heart, for he assimilates himself to the people about him. Such a man was Marco Polo, and such a man was David Livingstone. For the space of a generation Marco Polo traversed the hitherto unknown regions of Central Asia passing without from among the Tartar tribes, wherever he went making friends; and finding everywhere unknown tribes, until at length he reached the mighty monarch of the earth, the great Khublai Khan, who made the traveler his trusted counselor. And now in later times we find another such traveler for the space of a generation wandering through Central Africa. It is David Livingstone. He, like Marco Polo, traversed hitherto unknown regions, passing from country to country, oftentimes in the midst of wars and bloodshed, and was, like Marco Polo, not molested in his course by hostile demonstration, for he was the instinctively-recognized friend of all. He was all things unto all men. Adapting himself to their situation, he endeared himself to every one he met. David Livingstone possessed all the qualities of a great traveler, and besides a cool courage he had calm judgment, he had great discretion, but over and above all, he was the embodiment of truth itself. "To ride a horse, to bend the bow, to speak the truth," was to be a man in ancient Norseland. "A man, a word," it became, later—and Livingstone was a true son of his ancestors. David Livingstone had a sincere desire to benefit mankind. It was not alone that he was kind to the ignorant savage who waited on him, and helped him forward on his journey; he desired to see the world improved by the extension of knowledge. To diffuse knowledge among men was the purpose of the liberal Smithson, but to create knowledge was the aim of Livingstone, and in this he saw a halo of light to guide coming generations to a higher level of manhood and of brotherhood. This, as it seems to me, was the guiding star of his life, and his record shall, in consequence, live through all time. We know not yet the full measure of his achievements. We only know that, steadfast to duty, he had finished his work, and had finally turned his face homeward, when the grim messenger the had so often thwarted met him on the way and struck the fatal blow, and he fell when he had won his victory, leaving behind him a record of fortitude and devotion that shall be an example to the latest generations. We have watched this great man's career. We have seen him hand in hand with the two guiding spirits—the spirit of discovery and the spirit of the Christian faith. Empires may rise and fall; nations may be blotted out and known no more; rulers, statesmen, warriors, lost in oblivion, but the name of the great traveler whom we mourn to-day shall never fade while science and the Christian religion animate the souls of men.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. SCHENCK.

Rev. Dr. Schenck was the next speaker. He said he did not think it was in his power to add to the interest of the occasion after the able and exhaustive address delivered, which had covered the whole ground. Yet he was happy to express the sentiments of his heart and mind, and lay them as immortelles upon the tomb of Livingstone. A few days since the noblest in the land had gathered beneath the ground arches of that noble temple wherein reposed the ashes of the great explorer, and had dropped the tear of affection, and lifted up their voices in praise to the God who had created this man who had proved himself so perfect a type of our manhood. The speaker then gave an interesting sketch of the early life and studies of Livingstone, and subsequent engagement in missionary work in Africa, where, he said, he had labored for a third of a century with a zeal which had won for him the gratitude of the civilized world. Christianity and science, he continued, were combined in Livingstone as the pioneers of civilization. Why, he asked, was this man honored with a great civic requiem at Westminster Abbey? Simply because in him was presented the embodiment of the highest type of manhood, and from him had proceeded efforts which had benefited the world. Superficialists had wondered why he had departed from his missionary work to pursue secular studies. But the sentiment of his life had been misunderstood. The sentiment of Livingstone's life was the desire to do the largest amount of work in his day for his race. Actuated by this desire, he took the commission of Christ and labored zealously as a missionary. When, after ten years' service in this cause, he found that men of his own race, and professing the same religion, sought to aggrandize themselves by enslaving the race among which he labored, giving the lie by their conduct to every doctrine which he had labored to teach, then it was that, returning to his missionary home and finding it desolated by fire and sword, he resolved to adopt a larger sphere of duty. He therefore sent his family away, qualified himself for his new career, and returned into the heart of Africa, not merely to preach the Gospel of Christ, but to prepare the way for the introduction of civilization and practical Christianity, and nobly did he do the work. Every act and record of his was a more eloquent sermon on behalf of Christ than had ever been preached by any missionary of the cross. This was the sentiment of Livingstone's life, and he worked it out modestly and perseveringly, having nothing to depend on but the force of his own character. He was characterized by singleness of purpose, intrepidity, and undaunted perseverance, which was fully proved by his labors in the unhealthy swamps and unexplored jungles of Africa. The absence of self-assertion in him was wonderful, and his modesty was something sublime. Livingstone was a missionary to the last. He, as a minister of the Gospel, was proud to claim the great explorer as a missionary in whom was combined science and religion. [Applause.] He had carried on to the end the same spirit which he had shown at the beginning, and yielded up his life having nobly done his work. The name of Livingstone belonged to no race. He was born in Scotland, but Scotland did not own him, and, though he prosecuted his explorations beneath the flag of England, and reposed in the magnificent temple reserved for her honored dead, she did not own him. His work was too great to be the property of any one nation. He belonged to all, and it could not be said of him—no more than of any other truly great man—that he gave up to England what was meant for mankind. [Applause.]

The performance of a dirge by the band brought the proceedings to a close.

WASHINGTON.

MR. STARKWEATHER BRUSHES AWAY SIX WEEKS OF MR. BROWN'S LABOR—REORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT PROPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There was in the House to-day a very spirited passage between Mr. Brown, Democrat, of Kentucky, and Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut. Mr. Brown took occasion to reply to a speech made by Mr. Starkweather some weeks since, in which the latter produced a letter written by Brown in 1861, in which the sentiment was expressed that every man who took up arms for the Union in Kentucky should be shot. Brown to-day caused to be read Starkweather's letter to Huntington, which the malcontents have attempted to use in connection with the District scandal. Brown concluded his studied speech, the result of six weeks' preparation, with the Billingsgate intimation that he did not know which most to admire—"the insolence of the Dogberry or the morals of the Pecksniff." Mr. Starkweather, although taken utterly by surprise, was quite equal to the occasion. He both demonstrated the rebellious spirit of Brown's speech and completely vindicated himself from the malicious aspersions upon his integrity. It seems that the Huntington letter was written long before the District Government was formed, and had reference simply to the raising of a fund for an ordinary political campaign, through the agency of the Treasurer of the National Campaign Committee, who was an active political worker. The District Committee have already acquitted Starkweather of any connection with District matters. Mr. Starkweather states that he voted against the act organizing the District Government.

WAR DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION.

The bill for the reorganization of the War Department, which the Civil Service Committee have moved as an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, is claimed by that committee to make a reduction of the annual expenditures of about $180,000.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Senator Hamlin in a good-natured way to-day administered a rebuke to those who are making long speeches on the Louisiana bill. He gave notice that he would, at the first opportunity, move to lay the whole subject on the table, and said the debate had progressed so far as to drive Senators out of the chamber. In his opinion everything that could be said on the subject had been said half a dozen times over by half a dozen different Senators, and he thought no one could be enlightened by prolonging the discussion. Mr. Carpenter is willing to have a vote upon his bill, though he will ask another hour to reply to some of the arguments before the bill is disposed of. The bill will probably be laid on the table after a day or two.

TRANSPORTATION.

To-morrow Mr. Windom has the floor to make the report of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board, and he will make a long speech, covering all the points of the report.

THE OMAHA BRIDGE.

The officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company made an argument this morning before the House Committee on the Judiciary, in opposition to the bill agreed to be reported to the House by that committee relative to the bridge at Omaha. The argument will be continued to-morrow. Two points were made to-day: First, that by an executive order under the law, President Lincoln fixed the terminal point of the road at Omaha, Neb., consequently the bridge cannot be a part of the road; second, that if the bridge is to be declared part of the road, as is provided in this bill, the bridge will be subject to three liens, which could not have been the purpose of Congress. The bridge was authorized by a special act long after the terminal point was determined. The act provided for a board of corporators, independent of the road, and for the issue of $250,000 in construction bonds for building the bridge. If the bridge is to be declared part of the road, it thus seems subject, first, to the first mortgage bonds of the road; second, to the second mortgage Government subsidy bonds, and then to the bridge bonds themselves. This would render the bridge bonds worthless, and would render the independent incorporating act a nullity.

THE SANBORN REPORT.

The report on the Sanborn contracts was privately read to the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, and ordered to be printed. The committee will examine several additional witnesses on the subject. They have been sent for and will be here in a few days.

JUDGE STORY, OF ARKANSAS.

The Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee was engaged this morning in hearing testimony with reference to the proposed charges of impeachment against Judge Story, of Arkansas.

ACTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed the bill for the removal of the political disabilities of Chas. H. McBlair, of Maryland; also, the bill providing for the issue, temporarily, of army supplies to the people on the Lower Mississippi, who are in danger of starvation by reason of the recent overflow of that river.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ENGLISH SOCIETY.

SPEECHES BY SIR EDWARD THORNTON, SIR LAMBTON LORRAINE, JUDGE BRADY, AND GEN. HANCOCK — LETTER FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

The eighty-eighth anniversary of the St. George's Society of the City of New-York was celebrated last evening at Delmonico's. The appearance of the hall was particularly attractive, and the floral and general decorative features were unusually chaste and appropriate. A beautiful painting of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes, surrounded by the English and American flags, was suspended over the principal table, and a variety of mottoes indicative of international amity were arranged round the walls and at each end of the room. In view of the advent into this City of a distinguished officer of the British Navy, whose action on a recent memorable occasion in saving the lives of American citizens awakened such a lively feeling of grateful regard, this year's banquet of the society excited unusual interest, and the attendance of members and invited guests far exceeded that of former years. The chair was occupied by the President of the society, Mr. Henry E. Pellew, and among the distinguished gentlemen present were Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Lambton Lorraine, Le Chevalier Bodisco, of the Russian Embassy; R. Gordon, of the St. Andrew's Society; Judge Brady, of the St. Patrick's Society; Isaac H. Bailey, of the New-England Society; E. M. Archibald, British Consul; Clark Bell, President Medico-Legal Society; John G. Dale; Mr. Samuelson, Ex-Mayor of Liverpool; Rev. Dr. Ryland, Rev. F. Babbitt, Rev. F. Sill, Edwards Pierrepont, &c.

The cloth having been removed, the President, in a happy address, congratulated the society on the prosperity of the past year. He referred, in a pleasant manner, to the notable events in English history during the past, *en passant* paying a hearty tribute to the officers of the English Army who participated in the Ashantee war. Referring to the demise of Dr. Livingstone, the greatest of English explorers, through whose instrumentality the doctrines of Christianity were spread through heathen nations, he regretted that in his life his services did not receive their proper appreciation; but a grateful nation mourned his death, and his remains were entombed with those of the greatest sons of England in Westminster Abbey. [Applause.] Incidentally he paid a touching tribute to the valor of British seamanship, and, in concluding, said he was gratified to find that not only were all differences between the English and American nations amicably arranged, but there was now a prospect that from the friendly relations of these countries that in the future the necessity for a resort to arbitration for the settlement of difficulties would be obviated. He concluded by proposing the toasts of the Queen and the President of the United States, which were received with cheers.

The next toast was "her Majesty's Minister and representative in the United States—In the ranging of quarrels you may see he is wise."

Sir Edward Thornton, who was called upon to reply, was loudly cheered. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I need hardly assure my countrymen how happy I am to meet them once more on this pleasant occasion of the anniversary of one of the patron saints of our dear old country. It has been a source of constant regret to me that incessant if not arduous duties have prevented me from paying you more frequent visits. It is, however, consolatory, without flattering myself that my efforts have had anything to do with it, that the relations between these two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon race have been continually improving; and, whatever the cause, the result is gratifying. That these happy relations should be enduring and every day more cordial must, I am convinced, be the wish of every right-thinking Englishman, as I know it is that of our beloved sovereign. As her Majesty's representative, I thank you most sincerely for the kind manner in which you never fail to remember her, and for the hearty and truly loyal feelings which are always raised in your hearts by the proposal of the health of the Queen. As she takes a deep interest in our well-being, and particularly in associations of her subjects like this one, so we must rejoice at everything that can contribute to her happiness. And we have more than usual reason for doing so at the present time, on account of the auspicious marriage of one of those Princes for whom, in the midst of her cares as a Sovereign, her Majesty has ever preserved the tenderest feelings of a mother. Neither can we fail to hope that this propitious event may draw us still closer to that great power of whose imperial family the bride is a member. It was the good fortune of my father, more than sixty years ago, to sign the first treaty of peace that Great Britain had ever made with Russia. It was one of those which contributed greatly to the advance of liberty in Europe. As he lifted his pen from the paper he expressed the hope to his Russian colleague that as it was the first, so it might be the last. Unfortunately it was not so, and another became necessary in our own times. But we trust that this third and crowning treaty of peace, so recently solemnized, which has had the advantage of being preceded by nothing so unpleasant as war, the marriage of his Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna of Russia, while it insures the happiness of the high contracting parties, will establish an enduring friendship between the peoples of the two countries. It affords me great pleasure to take this opportunity of congratulating our society, as well as those of the same nature in other parts of the United States upon the much-needed assistance which they have recently been able to render to our distressed countrymen. For reasons which it is difficult to explain, and perhaps still more difficult to control, there has been more distress than usual during the past few months in this generally prosperous country. Our American kinsmen, and particularly the ladies of New-York and elsewhere, have shown us a bright example and have opened their hands and hearts with generous effusion for the relief of this distress. Let us follow that example and even rival it, and contribute as far as we can to relieve them from the burthen of helping our countrymen, while they are doing so much for their own, and thus carry out the real objects of this our society.

Chevalier Bodisco briefly responded to the toast of "His Excellency, the Russian Minister."

"The State and City of New-York" was responded to by Judge Brady. In the course of his address he observed that there was a gentleman among them that evening who did more to cement good feelings between the English and American nations than any other living man, in his judgment. [Applause.] Through a line of centuries that name was renowned, and no more honorable action adorned its escutcheon than that recently performed in Santiago de Cuba. *Apropos* of this subject, he read the following very interesting letter from Mayor Havemeyer, with which he closed his speech:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1874.

The President and Officers of the St. George's Society:

GENTLEMEN: I indulged the hope until to-day that I should be able to be present at the anniversary dinner of the St. George's Society, but the strain upon my time renders it impossible. I feel, Sir, a deep sympathy with the objects of your society, and can bear testimony to the great benefits which have resulted from the exercise of its humane and benevolent officers. The necessity for such an organization shows the extent and importance of the commercial intercourse between this country and that of which you are natives. Let us hope, Sir, that this extended and incessant intercourse may do more—that it may remove mutual antipathies and prejudices, that it may soften the asperities of conflicting opinions, and sometimes of opposing interests, that it may dispose each to regard the rights of the other, and bind together in amity and peace two nations which speak the same language, and have sprung from the same stock, and that England and America—mother and daughter—may under no circumstances forget their family relation, but, on the contrary, if the citizens of either country shall be assailed by an alien force, we may hear the cry of "Blood is thicker than water" uttered in Chinese waters by an American Captain, and echoed from Santiago de Cuba by Capt. Sir Lambton Lorraine, continue to reverberate between those two kindred nations and joint missionaries of progress and civilization.

Yours, very truly, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

Mr. Bailey, on behalf of the New-England Society, and Mr. Gordon, in the interest of the St. Andrew's Society, also responded briefly to the toast of "Our Sister Charitable Societies."

The toast of "The Armies and Navies of England and the United States" was proposed, coupled with the names of Gen. Hancock and Sir Lambton Lorraine.

Gen. Hancock expressed the most complete surprise at being called upon to speak, but would do anything, however humble, to promote the harmony of the occasion. He did not see why the relations between England and our own land should not be of the most agreeable character. Each sprung from the same parent stock; they spoke the same language, read the same literature, were actuated by the same legal and moral principles, and everything in their history and present position urged them to a policy of peace, liberty, and friendship.

Gen. Hancock then introduced the next speaker, Sir Lambton Lorraine:

Sir Lambton Lorraine was greeted with hearty and renewed cheers. Speaking for the navy, he took occasion to correct a prevailing impression respecting the service, which found most believers among the fairer sex, that their duties were peculiarly pleasureable ones, and consisted in sailing about and visiting foreign countries. The truth, however, was directly the reverse. The services required of them were very arduous, and not unfrequently were they placed on the boundary line betwixt diplomacy and force. [Applause.] It would be affectation on his part, he said, to sit down without alluding to the kind and cordial reception he had met with in this country, and in connection with the circumstance which had occasioned it he observed that a deep debt of gratitude was due to the American officers, naval and otherwise, for the services they rendered during the late trouble at Santiago de Cuba. [Applause.] As illustrative of the duties required of the navy, he mentioned that one ship in the British squadron, in the course of two and a half years, had to deal with outrages on four British Consuls, had to settle the affairs of one foreign Government, and three foreign Governors had to settle a question of boundary on certain colonial possessions, and had to look out for the observance of a treaty on the coast of another. There were no sinecures in the navy, and it was to the credit alike of that department in each country that its reputation was always untarnished.

The toasts of "our guests" and "the ladies" were responded to, and the festivities terminated.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

SECRETARY OF STATE JOHNSON ORDERS BROOKS OUT OF HIS OFFICE—BROOKS, UNDER MILITARY NECESSITY, IGNORES HIM.

LITTLE ROCK, April 23.—Last night Secretary of State Johnson visited his office in the State House and found Mr. Brooks in possession, surrounded by a body of armed men. Johnson asked Brooks whose office that was, his or Brooks'. The latter said it was his (Johnson's) of course. Then Johnson said he had better get out of there with his forces. Brooks said he recognized Johnson as Secretary of State. Johnson then left, and went to the head-quarters of Gov. Baxter, where he signed, officially, the proclamation of the Governor convening the Legislature. This morning he went up to the State House again and demanded its possession. He ordered Mr. Brooks and his men out of the office. They refused to go, Brooks remarking he no longer recognized Johnson as Secretary of State, he having signed Baxter's proclamation convening the Legislature. Some hot words followed, Johnson remarking he had never heard that there was any contest over his right to occupy the office of Secretary of State, that Judge Whytock certainly never ousted him. Mr. Brooks remarked that a military necessity compelled his course, and Johnson left. After doing so, he addressed a formal letter to Brooks, reciting that he could only recognize Baxter as the lawful Governor; that access to the office of Secretary of State had been denied him, and asking that the contents of his office, including all documents, the seal of the State, and his official seal, be delivered up to him. He addressed another letter to Brooks, reciting under the law he was custodian of the public building, and demanding that the same be vacated; that the Legislature would soon meet, and he desired to have the halls in proper repair. As yet, he has received no official reply.

Col. John M. Clayton, brother of Senator Powell Clayton, arrived last evening with a company of colored men to assist Brooks. Baxter has sent home several companies of his troops. Brooks does not recognize the right of Baxter to convene the Legislature. The people generally appear to be satisfied that the Legislature should settle the matter. It is raining again to-day, and is very disagreeable out of doors. All the forces remain in about the same position as they did last night. Brooks made a speech to his forces to-day, in which he announced his determination to hold the State-house in spite of everything.

SECRETARY OF STATE JOHNSON TAKING ISSUE WITH BROOKS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 23.—Secretary of State Johnson, whose election has never been controverted, called at the State-house this morning and ordered Mr. Brooks and his men out of his office. They refused to go, and Brooks said, since Johnson had signed Baxter's proclamation convening the Legislature, and refused to recognize him as Governor, he would refuse to recognize him as Secretary of State. Johnson then left and applied to Col. Rose for troops to assist him in taking possession of his office. The result is not yet known.

All is quiet to-day. There are no hostile demonstrations.

COL. ROSE DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF HIS ASSAILANTS — THE TROUBLES NEARLY ENDED.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The *Globe's*, Little Rock, special dispatch dated last night says: "Col. Rose has the names of the persons who fired at him last night, and to-day demanded the surrender and delivery to him of Col. King White, and Ben. Johnson for violation of the truce. There is great rejoicing in the city at the prospect of a probable peaceable termination of the difficulties. Business, which has been suspended since Monday, will be resumed to-morrow."

A later dispatch to the *Globe* says: "The war is over. Baxter's troops are being furnished with transportation and sent home as rapidly as possible. The remainder of Col. White's command left for home to-night. An extra police force, backed by Federal troops, are on duty to-night."

THE FEDERAL TROOPS TO BE RETIRED.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Secretary of War to-day telegraphed to the commandant at Little Rock that he might retire to the arsenal with his command as soon as danger to life is no longer threatened, and leave the question to be settled by the contestants or the courts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At Union City, Tenn., about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the corner of the principal block of buildings in that city, and before it could be extinguished it had destroyed three brick buildings and badly damaged the walls of another, all four of which belonged to J. O. Stanbrough, and were occupied by different parties. The fire originated in Schaeffer's saloon, and consumed the entire building and stock, extending to the house occupied by Cannon & Son, druggists, destroying their entire stock; thence to Stanbrough's grocery, whose goods were saved in a damaged condition. The total loss is $17,700, on which there is an insurance of $8,000. J. O. Stanbrough's loss is $12,500; insurance, $6,500. Schaeffer's loss is $1,800; insurance, $1,500. Cannon & Son's loss is $2,500, no insurance. W. G. Moss' loss by removal and breakage, $500; no insurance. Lukins, jewelry, and Stanfield, grocery, $200 each; no insurance. An attempt was made two weeks ago to fire the same building in which the present fire was discovered. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BROOKS' BOOTS AND SHOES—The largest assortment in the City. New Spring styles now ready. Measured work a specialty on BROOKS' Patent Lasts. Good and easy fits guaranteed at BROOKS'. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.—*Advertisement.*

"Barnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts, (Lemon, Vanilla, &c.,) are growing in public favor."—ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss" sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BALTAZZI—WARNER.—On Wednesday, April 22, at the Russo-Greek Chapel, by Rev. N. Bjerring, and after at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. McNully, of St. Mark's Church, FENOPHON BALTAZZI, Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation at Washington, to EMMA, daughter of Samuel A. Warner.

DE MAZIERE—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, HENRI DE MAZIERE to ISABELLA PENTON youngest daughter of Edward P. Williams, all of Brooklyn.

DU BOIS—READING.—On Wednesday, April 22, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. Joseph G. Bush, CORNELIUS DU BOIS, Jr., and KATHERINE B. READING, youngest daughter of the late Richard A. Reading.

FLAGG—EARLE.—At the Church of the Incarnation, April 23, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, D. D., C. NOEL FLAGG to ELLEN F., daughter of the late Morris Earle. No cards.

HARRINGTON—TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, April 21, by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, LEWIS W. HARRINGTON to MARY Y. TAYLOR, daughter of James Taylor.

JOHNSON—SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., and Rev. T. W. Coit, D. D., LL. D., S. FISHER JOHNSON, to SARA LOWREY, daughter of the late Hon. David L. Seymour, of Troy, N. Y.

WATERBURY—FURMAN.—On Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. H. Partridge, D. D., JAMES M. WATERBURY, to KATE A., daughter of John M. Furman.

WARREN—HUTCHINSON.—On Thursday, April 23, at Presbyterian Memorial Church, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Dr. JNO. S. WARREN to Miss SARAH B. HUTCHINSON, daughter of Cyrus Hutchinson, Esq.

WHIPPLE—PARROTT.—In this City, April 23, 1874, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. John Potter, assisted by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. N. DANA WHIPPLE to ROBERTA PARKER, daughter of Peter P. Parrott, of "The Greenwoods."

DIED.

ASPINWALL.—At Douglaston, L. I., Thursday, April 23, JAS. S. ASPINWALL, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Ascension Church, 10th st. and 5th av., on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BOGERT.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday morning, the 23d inst., FREDERIC, youngest son of Susan and the late Peter J. Bogert.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, 136 Grand st., Rahway, N. J. Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., New-York—Pennsylvania Railroad.

BISHOP.—The third and final funeral of NATHANIEL CONEY BISHOP will take place at 1:30 o'clock on Sunday, 26th, in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Orange st., Brooklyn. Friends of the widow (Eleanor Fletcher Bishop) and son (Washington Irving) are invited without further notice.

CLOBRIDGE.—At Roselle N. J., Thursday, April 23, 1874, EMMA NIVEN, wife of Selden C. Clobridge, aged 22 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Wednesday morning, April 22, at No. 25 West 18th st., suddenly, ISABEL CUNNINGHAM, daughter of the late William Cunningham, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, West 18th st., near 5th av., on Friday, 24th inst., at 4 P. M.

CURRIE.—At Flushing, Long Island, April 23, CATHERINE, widow of the late Stephen Currie.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Chas. P. Leggett, at Flushing, on Friday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Train for Flushing leaves the Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point at 1:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Claverack for interment.

EINSTEIN.—On Wednesday evening, April 22, LEWIS EINSTEIN, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 17 West 57th st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.—The members of this congregation are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Mr. L. EINSTEIN, on Friday, April 24, at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 17 West 57th st., without further notice. By order of the President,

TH. STERN, Clerk.

EDGAR.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, April 23, 1874, JOANNA H., widow of the late Clarkson Edgar.

The funeral will take place at her late residence on Saturday, April 25, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

FLANDERS.—On Thursday morning, the 23d inst., JENNIE D., beloved wife of George D. Flanders, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 371 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOULD.—At Chatham, N. J, on Thursday, April 23, ELIZABETH J., wife of John Gould.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence on Monday, 27th, at 10:30.

HALEY.—At Aiken, S. C., April 22, Miss EMMA M. HALEY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PAULMIER.—On Tuesday, April 21, in Jersey City, Mrs. SUSAN PAULMIER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, in Wayne st., Jersey City.

PROBYN.—At the residence of her mother, No. 42 West 52d st., HANNAH JANE PROBYN, in her 34th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROOME.—On Wednesday evening, April 22, 1874, FREDERICK, youngest son of A. P. M. and Laura Roome, aged 8 months and 25 days.

WHITE.—On Thursday, 23d inst., at No. 52 West 39th st., J. BURCHARD WHITE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. C. Yale, on Saturday at 1 P. M. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WILLFORD.—On Wednesday, 22d inst., Mr. EDWARD WILLFORD, at his residence, corner of Graham av. and Frost st., Brooklyn, E. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of his son-in-law, Mr. J. T. Hewins, Maspeth Village, Long Island, on Friday, the 24th, at 2:30 P. M. The North Second Street cars take you to Fresh Ponds.

WELCH.—On Thursday, April 23, IRVING, son of James H. and Phœbe M. Welch, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Cottage place, Saturday morning, April 25, at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, N. Y., for interment by 10:45 A. M. train.

WARING.—On Tuesday, April 21, HENRY F. WARING, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence in Darien, Conn., on Friday, 24th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

WEST.—At Eatontown, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 21, SARAH, wife of Gabriel West, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, April 24, from St. James' Memorial Church, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION,

DOUBLE SUPPLEMENT.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

The Managers of THE TIMES are perfecting arrangements with several of the most distinguished American and foreign authors for contributions to the Sunday edition. Meantime, no pains will be spared to make it unusually attractive to all classes of the public. THE TIMES of SUNDAY, April 26, will contain, in addition to a STORY of great interest, a number of articles of special value, prepared expressly for its columns. Among them we may mention the first of a series of papers on

NEGLECTED WATERING-PLACES; being a review of out-of-the-way Summer resorts.

TWO DAYS IN RICHMOND. By GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE WAGER OF BATTLE.—A popular account of a celebrated criminal trial in England at the beginning of the present century.

A curious article on SERPENTS—Viewed Psychologically and Philologically.

CURRENT LITERATURE.—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

DRAMATIC NEWS from all parts of the world.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME AND FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

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THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

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Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

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The Snedecor collection of Oil and Water Colors.

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POSTPONEMENT.

On account of the storm of Thursday evening, sale of

FINE ART AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS, PICTURE GALLERIES, ARCHITECTURAL WORKS, COSTUMES, ETCHING AND ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, &c., &c.

will take place MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 27 and 28, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Books on exhibition at Clinton Hall Sale Rooms until time of sale. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,

Publish this day:

I.

NINETY-THREE.

A Tale of the Reign of Terror.

By VICTOR HUGO,

Author of "Les Misérables," "The Toilers of the Sea," &c., &c.

Translated by FRANK LEE BENEDICT.

Popular edition, 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

Now ready: A fresh supply of the Library Edition, 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

Hugo is one of the great names in literature. In "Ninety-Three" we have probably the culmination of its author's career in prose fiction; certainly we find in it all his peculiar traits, whether of plot-contrivance, character-drawing, description, style, or moral purpose.—*New-York Times.*

The finest historical romance yet written by any French author.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Reproduces with powerful effect the scenes of the Revolution, and is full of dramatic interest.—*New-York World.*

Beautiful sayings, true and noble thoughts, inexpressibly tender sentiments.—*Pall Mall Budget, London.*

Nowhere else can there be found such graphic and startling pictures of the French Revolution.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The grandeur of the description, the skillful invention of situations, the striking portrayal of passion, the exquisite delineation of child life, the amazing brilliancy of the language will make this creation of Victor Hugo's take a higher rank as a literary production than even his "Notre-Dame de Paris."—*Scottish-American Journal, New-York City.*

Victor Hugo is a great thinker as well as a great novelist, and his fictions ought to be read, if only for the instruction and suggestion they contain. Other novelists are entertaining; he moves and convinces or provokes to opposition. He is one of the most original of all the famous writers of Europe since Goethe's time.—*Springfield Republican.*

The consciousness of a pervading grandeur and power in this work that allows of its admission among the truly great dramatic novels of all languages.—*Boston Post.*

As a picture of the Reign of Terror, and the master-spirits of that awful period, "Ninety-Three" unquestionably stands among the greatest works of the imagination. It belongs to that higher range of historical fiction which, in a certain sense, is more truthful than history. The reader will rise from its perusal with a clearer conception of the men and the events of *l'année terrible* of the French Revolution than if he had given years of study to the chronicles of that period.—*Boston Journal.*

"Ninety-Three" will have a hundred thousand readers.—*Boston Traveller.*

The storming of the castle is a grand piece of descriptive writing—intense in its picturesque realism, and almost overwhelming in its vividness. The subsequent scenes in which Gauvain appears, especially after the capture of the Marquis, are full of pathos and dignity. The final interview between him and Cimourdain is exquisitely told, and the concluding chapters deserve to rank among the finest things that Victor Hugo has ever given to the world. An interview between Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, in the early part of the book, is also a masterpiece. These three ruling spirits of the Terror are superbly drawn and magnificently individualized. They stand out marvelously real in every distinctive peculiarity of dress, face, and mental characteristic. The livid, dirty, and snake-like Marat, the cautious, cold, and dandified Robespierre, and the huge, reckless, and daring Danton were never before so grandly sketched. The word-pictures that Hugo has given of them haunt the memory as vividly as though one had gazed upon and heard the originals in the blood-chilling interview described. The work has been translated by Frank Lee Benedict, who has performed his task wonderfully well, preserving the style and manner of his author with remarkable skill.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

II.

THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION.

THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION: Its Data, its Principles, its Speculations, and its Theistic Bearings. By ALEXANDER WINCHELL, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, author of "Sketches of Creation," "Geological Chart," Reports on the Geology and Physiography of Michigan, &c., &c. 12mo, cloth, $1.

"In this admirable treatise Prof. Winchell gives a succinct statement of the doctrine of evolution, together with a clear and impartial summary of the arguments on both sides of the controversy. His object in this little manual being merely to give a comprehensive view of the subject, he neither attacks nor defends the doctrine; and readers who want to know what evolution means, and to make themselves acquainted with the views of the scientists who have made the doctrine a study, will find this volume an invaluable assistant."

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES.

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This forms the ninth volume of the "International Scientific Series," which is intended to embrace a series of popular small works in the most interesting departments of advancing science. Each succeeding volume only adds to their popularity, and new editions are constantly called for.

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The scope of the works will be to explain the subjects of which they treat to non-scientific readers, accurately and thoroughly, and so that the best results and theories shall be known.

Morning Express, Buffalo.

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From the Hartford Times.

So many crude productions have been thrust upon the public, in response to the awakening call for explanatory works on "popular science," that a number of intelligent and well-informed gentlemen have resolved to counteract the evil tendency of this mass of "marvels" and sensational stories, by furnishing the public with a series of reliable books explanatory of scientific research and discovery, written by recognized and leading authorities, whose very names will be a guarantee that these works will be of a reliable and superior character.

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I. FORMS OF WATERS, in Clouds, Rain, Rivers, Ice, and Glaciers. By Prof. JOHN TYNDALL, L.L. D., F. R. S. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 50.

II. PHYSICS AND POLITICS. By WALTER BAGEHOT. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Price, $1 50.

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IV. MIND AND BODY. The theories of their relation By ALEX. BAIN, LL. D., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Price, $1 50.

V. THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY. By HERBERT SPENCER, author of "A System of Philosophy," "Descriptive Sociology," &c., &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 50.

VI. THE NEW CHEMISTRY. By JOSIAH P. COOKE, Jr. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Price, $2.

VII. THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY. By BALFOUR STEWART. With an appendix, treating of the vital and mental applications of the doctrine. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 50.

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Either of the above, when not to be had in book stores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—RED OR BRICK-dust sediment precedes an acute attack of gout and rheumatism, and is evidence of the blood being poisoned by uric acid. The reason is, the stomach, liver, and kidneys are unable to perform their duties. The great Trousseau pronounced Carlsbad, Vichy, Vals, and other European waters dangerous for such patients, but the Bethesda Mineral Spring Water is a specific in all such cases. Hundreds of such cures is the proof. Full information in pamphlets, and by Dr. A. H. HEATH, in his offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, April 25, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 584 Grand st. THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 24, for the transaction of general business and appointment of committees. ROBERT MOORE, President.

JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 23, was large, and the business transacted of special interest, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings as follows:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, sold the following improved City real estate, the property of the estate of E. & S. Japha, deceased: Two three-story brick stores, with plot 24.6 by 100, Nos. 33 and 33½ Bowery, west side, 26 feet north of Bayard street, present rental $3,800 per year; sold for $35,500 to Samuel Casper. One three-story and basement brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 108 Madison street, south side, 188 feet west of Market street, present rental $1,000 per annum; sold for $12,100 to Nicholas Kane. One two-story and attic brick house, with lot 23 by 84.7, No. 42 Rutgers street, west side, 25 feet north of Madison street, present rental $1,000 per year; sold for $10,425 to James P. Burns. One four-story brownstone-front house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, No. 9 East Thirty-first street, north side, 193.9 feet east of Fifth avenue; sold for $27,000 to S. Gumpert. One brick and frame building, with plot 25 by 125, Nos. 54 and 54½ Bowery, west side, 50 feet south of Canal street, known as "The Pacific Garden," present rental $4,200 per year; sold for $46,750 to E. V. Harnett for the Citizens' Savings Bank. One five-story brick building, with lot 26 by 100, No. 119 Bleecker street, south side, 50 feet west of Greene street, present rental $2,500 per annum; sold for $34,000 to Harris Solomon. One five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 111 Bleecker street, north side, 50 feet west of Greene street, present rental $1,700 per annum; sold for $19,000 to H. Solomon. One similar building, with lot 18.10 by about 100, No. 109 Chatham street, adjoining above, rental $2,300, sold to same buyer for $18,500; and one similar building, with lot 18.10 by about 111, No. 104 Chatham street, adjoining, rental $2,400, sold to same purchaser for $19,000. Total realized from above sale, $251,475. The auction, taking all things into consideration, may be termed a success. The legal sale in charge of Mr. Miller of the store and lot No. 10 Pearl street was adjourned to May 12.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at public auction, sold the three-story, attic, and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 112, No. 15 St. Mark's place, (Eighth street,) south side, 354 feet west of Second avenue, for $18,400, to Anthony Dugro. The same firm also sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Geo. W. Poncher, Esq., Referee, a two-story and attic frame house, with plot 58 by 140.6, located at Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) and situated on Washington avenue, south-east corner of Eighth street, for $6,200; purchaser, J. J. Monahan. The same auctioneer also offered, at the same referee's sale, a three-story and basement brick store and lot No. 446 Canal street, south side, between Hudson and Varick streets, which property was knocked down at $18,000, but not sold.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold at public auction the premises No. 414 West Forty-fifth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 100.5, with a two-story brick house upon the front thereof and a two-story stone house in the rear, for $7,650, to Geo. Ruter.

The two-story brick building and lot, No. 622 Lexington avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, offered by the same firm, was withdrawn upon a bid amounting to $15,700.

Wm. Kennelly, under a legal order in partition, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 24.9 by 96, No. 220 Fourth street, south side, 338.9 feet east of Avenue B, resting at the rate of $1,400 per annum, for $13,300 to the purchaser being John C. Hoch. The following legal sales were announced: The sale at auction of a house and lot on West Sixty-eighth street, west of Broadway, and of a house and lot, West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, east of Seventh avenue, were both adjourned to May 21.

Dingee, Perter & Co. adjourned the public auction sale of eight lots on Washington avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Seventieth street, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) to Thursday of next week, the 30th inst. No other business was transacted.

Concerning the sale held in Brooklyn yesterday by Hugh N. Camp, a report as to result will be made tomorrow. The sale noticed to occur on Wednesday, in Brooklyn, Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, was adjourned to Wednesday of next week.

The sale at private contract is reported of a plot of three lots, 75 by 102.9, on East Eighty-fifth street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $54,000 to

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day at the Exchange sales are noticed as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the premises No. 37 Cherry street, south side, between Roosevelt and Dover streets, embracing a lot 17 by 75.4, with a four-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick house in the rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John D. Jarvis, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 212 Thompson street, east side, 150 feet north of Bleecker street. Also, similar sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of the Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill property, West-st. and Canal, in Westchester County.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the property No. 425 West Thirty-third street, north side, 439 feet west of Ninth avenue, comprising a lot 25 by 98.9, with front and rear buildings thereon. Also, public auction sale of property at 37 and 39 West First and Twenty-second streets, Brooklyn, near Fourth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by about 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, 333 feet east of First avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Mac, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Stanton street, north-east corner of Willett street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James E. Wheeler, Esq., Referee, of five houses, with lots each 20 by 100.5 on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James R. Adams, Esq., Referee, of two lots each 25 by 94.10, on south side of Eleventh street, (no description contained in legal notice).

By Simon Herrman, Referee, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of three lots each 25 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

(Japha Estate.)

2 three-story brick stores and plot Nos. 32 and 32½ Bowery, w. s., 26 ft. n. of Bayard st., plot 24.6x100 ..... $35,500

1 three-story and basement brick building and lot No. 108 Madison st., s. s., 188 ft. w. of Market st., lot 25x100 12,100

1 two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 32 Rutgers st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Madison st., lot 25x84.7 10,425

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 9 East 31st st., n. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 21.10x98.9 27,000

1 brick and frame building and plot, Nos. 54 and 54½ Bowery, w. s., 50 ft. s. of Canal st., known as "The Pacific Garden," plot 25x125 46,750

1 five-story brick building and lot, No. 119 Bleecker st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Greene st., lot 26x100 34,000

1 five-story brick building and lot, No. 111 Bleecker st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Greene st., lot 25x100 29,200

1 three-story brick building and lot, No. 100 Chatham st., w. s., s. of Pearl st., lot 18.10x about 109 19,000

1 three-story brick building and lot, No. 102 Chatham st., adjoining above, lot 18.10x about 110 18,500

1 three-story brick building and lot, No. 104 Chatham st., adjoining above, lot 18.10x about 113 19,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 15 St. Mark's place, 8th st., n. s., 354 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 26x112.11, house 55 ft. deep $18,400

1 two-story and attic frame house and plot, Washington av., e. s., corner of 8th st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, plot 58x140.6.... 6,200

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 two-story brick house, front, 1 two-story house, rear, and lot, No. 414 West 45th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 25x100.5, front house 17x26, rear house 19x23 ..... $6,550

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 270 East 4th st., s. s., 338.2 ft. e. of Avenue B, lot 24.9x96 ..... $13,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 22.

Amity st., No. 73, n. s., 50 ft. e. of Thompson st., 25x90 ..... $14,500

Bowery, e. s., 75.4 ft. n. of Hester st., 26x119.2. 35,200

Chambers st., p. s., and Rose st., n. s., 54 ft. on Chambers and 73.8 ft. on latter street, thence 36 ft. on w. s., thence 61.4 ft. on c. s. to plot of Friends' Meeting-house; Rose st., No. 50, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Dunne st., 25x73.8 ft. ..... 76 ft. 8 in. to s. s. of Chambers st., thence s. e. along said street 34.8, thence 61 ft. to Rose st., thence w. 20.11 60,000

Hester st., n. s., indefinite, 21.10x50 8,500

Henry st., n. e. corner Clinton st., 24x85 23,000

Mott st., Nos. 68 to 74 inclusive, e. s., 100.7 ft. s. of Canal st., 100.9 65,000

Rose st., s. s., 125 ft. s. w. of Dover st., 25x 126x26.6x131 19,350

Stanton st., n. s., 50.8 ft. east of Eldridge st., 25.4x70 29,075

Warren st., n. s. s., part lot No. 142, West Farms, 50x100 500

5th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x96.2 11,128

112th st., s. s., 250.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x 103.3; Rivington st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis st., 25x100; Rivington st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Lewis st., 25x100; Water st., No. 674, n. s., 19 ft. w. of Jackson st., 28x100 104,065

19th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Irving place, 25x92, 1-25th part 3,600

97th st., s. s., 51 ft. w. of Lexington av., 13.6x 97.2 13,000

83d st., s. s., 186.10 ft. w. of 2d av. 16.4x98.9. 11,000

84th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 33.4x89.2.. 33,000

73d st., n. s., 151 ft. w. of Madison av., 21x 102.2 49,000

86th st., s. s., about 350 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x 102.2 15,000

97th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x100.11.. 12,000

123d st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th av., 19.6x100.11. 12,200

135th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x99.11.. 5,000

Avenue B, No. 230, w. s., 23 ft. s. of 14th st., 23 x95 18,000

Lexington av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 20 x58 35,000

Washington av., e. s., at line between Bassford and Valentine, West Farms, 100x180 4,500

2d av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of 113th st., 20x80 5,000

3d av., e. s., 88.6 ft. s. of 106th st., 17.8x100.. 18,000

11th av., n. w. corner 96th st., 25x100; 11th av., s. w. corner 97th st., 25x100; 96th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 125x100.11; 97th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 125 x100.11 30,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

46th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.9x100.5.$14,000

46th st., s. s., 368.9 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5. 14,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Birington st., No. 27, 3 years, per year..... $1,000

38th st., n. s., 20x98.9, 21 years, per year..... 250

53d st., No. 207, 5 years, per year..... 1,000

Lot rear of Westminster Hotel, corner of Irving place and 16th st., 10 years; 5 years, per year, $15,000; 5 years, per year..... 16,500

10th av., n. w. corner of 50th st., store, &c., 3 years, per year..... 1,200

10th av., s. e. corner of 53d st., 5 years, per year..... 1,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, OR WILL EXchange.—A splendid house on south side of 74th st., near 5th av.; complete with mirrors, chandeliers, and conservatory; heated by steam; also, beautiful little house corner Madison av. and 78th st. JESSUP, No. 358 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN Madison av., for a country residence with from twenty-five to thirty acres of land, within one and a half hours from City; New-Haven Railroad preferred; place must be worth $25,000 cash value. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED, A COUNTRY RESidence within one hour of City, worth $12,000, must be clear of mortgage, to exchange for equity in house in 27th st., near Broadway. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

PARK AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—VERY desirable, substantially built and extra finished, double mansion, 37½x78, and extension; lot about 50x105, with ample room for private stable in rear. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY-LOcated cottage in Carmansville, 152d st., West Grand Boulevard; fine view of the Hudson; a rare opportunity; terms very moderate. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Offices, No. 744 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BROWN-STONE house, on Madison av., for a country place of twenty to thirty acres; would exchange for a small house in the City, or Brooklyn. WILLIAM GEE, owner, corner Elm and Franklin sts.

FOR SALE—52D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., A FIRST-class brown-stone house, built by Donnelly, at a bargain if sold before the 1st of May. For particulars and permits, apply to A. C. LAMBON & SON, No. 8 Pine st., or V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—VERY CHEAP, THE FINE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 415 West 57th st., or will exchange for City store property. Terms very easy. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway.

NOS. 1 AND 19 EAST 53D ST., ADJOINING 5th av., and opposite Presbyterian Memorial Church—Magnificent new full-sized dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

NO. 514 MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53d st.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x60; lot 95 feet; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

NO. 24 EAST 127TH ST., HARLEM.—THREE-story brown-stone house; in perfect order; every improvement; choice location; a bargain. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence on 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; finished in hard wood; College lease; price very reasonable. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 129 WEST 13TH st., three-story high-stoop brick house. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, No. 12 Woodbine st., near Broadway, Brooklyn; two car routes near the house; twenty-five minutes from the ferry; house 37x52 feet, three stories and basement; all improvements; furniture complete and elegant; garden consists of four lots; stable, pigeon and poultry houses; privilege to use the whole block (near three acres) on which the house is situated; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY known as Mount Florence Mansion; a most desirable and valuable country seat near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about 50 feet above the river; charming views of mountain, river, lake, and inland scenery; seventy to eighty acres of finest land, all highly and elegantly improved; location healthful and delightful, and near country seat of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; lawns, avenues, and walks, embellished with large and beautiful shade-trees, evergreens, terraces, fountains, marble statuary, &c.; mansion large and elegant; contains twenty-five rooms; all modern improvements; walls frescoed; hot and cold water; elegant chandeliers; Baker & Smith's heater, conservatory, billiard-room, two bowling-alleys; large barns, carriage-house, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, gas-house, poultry-house, granary, smoke-house, ice-house, &c.; farm-house, farmer-house; lake and three streams, abounding in fish, running though the property; everything in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. The property is in every respect one of the handsomest places near New-York, and will be sold far below its value and on favorable terms. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ON THE PALISADES AND THE RIVER, opposite Mount St. Vincent, about three miles north of the Englewood ferry and sixteen miles from City Hall, about seventy acres well wooded, with unusually large front on the cliffs and the Hudson; good wharf and road facilities; admirably adapted for hotel, villa, and cottage sites, overlooking the river, the Sound, and the bay. The equity would be exchanged for New-York City lots, improved or unimproved, or an undivided half would be sold on favorable terms. Address Lock Box No. 32, Port Chester, N. Y., or CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ESOPUS, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., three-story stone woolen mill, 40x60, 22 feet overshot wheel, and Leffert's wheel, 25 feet fall; never-failing stream; furnished with new and modern machinery; with eight acres of land, six tenant-houses, barn and dye-house; situated half a mile from steamboat landing; daily line of steamers to New-York; will be leased. For particulars apply to OSCAR JAMES, Esopus, N. Y.; or HENRY F. PULTZ, No. 67 Williams st., New-York.

ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A MAGNIFICENT country seat for sale, within three-quarters of a mile of Hempstead Depot, or two miles from Rye. The property consists of forty acres of land, handsomely laid out; a fine, large, splendidly-built stone house, with about twenty rooms, elegantly furnished; also large carriage-house and stables; neighborhood unusually healthy and perfectly healthy; view of the Sound as far as the eye can reach; good boating and fishing; dock on the property; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country seat, about two miles west of Hempstead village, Long Island, and one mile from (Stewart's) Garden City, on the Jamaica and Hempstead plank road; the house is 38x40, with a two-story extension, containing in all fourteen rooms; with all the necessary out-buildings, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; convenient to railroad. For particulars and photograph of dwelling call on V. ALDRIDGE, 26 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; contains thirteen rooms, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A FINE PROPERTY AT ROCKLAND LAKE FOR SALE.—Mansion, three tenant-houses rented; about thirty acres of land; apple and peach orchard; grape vineyard; plenty small fruits; fine view of river, lake, and country; a very healthy place; will exchange for Brooklyn property. Owners, PAYSON & PAUL, No. 33 Cortlandt st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN NEW-Haven, Conn., fifteen minutes' ride from the depot; large grounds, fine fruit, grapes, &c.; house nearly new, well built; style gothic; good barn and hennery; neighborhood first class; near horse cars. For full description, terms, and photographs, address Post Office Box No. 854, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in Stamford, Conn., or exchange for house in Brooklyn; sixteen acres land in the highest state of cultivation; house frescoed; gas, water, with all modern improvements; out-buildings, grounds and garden complete; fine shade and fruit trees in abundance. Inquire of WM. A. KEELER, No. 50 Pearl st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE OR LET—THREE BEAUTIFUL country residences within one and a half hours of City located on and near Long Island Sound; will exchange for City or Brooklyn property well rented, or will let for the season. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE, NEAR Pond Eddy, Sullivan County, N. Y., with house, two barns, stock, farming utensils, &c.; price only $6,000; or would exchange for property of equal value in or near this City. Apply for three days to ALEX. BOYD, No. 936 3d av.

FOR SALE—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, beautiful country seat; twenty-two acres high land; commodious modern house, adapted to all seasons; locality, site, surroundings, and neighborhood all unexceptionable. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 19.

TWO COTTAGE-HOUSES AT RAVENSWOOD, Long Island, containing ten rooms each, with quarter acre of ground attached; fifteen minutes' walk from 34th st. and James slip ferries. Apply to JOHN B. WOODRUFF, West 3d st., Hunter's Point.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSES ON STATEN Island, within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine landing; desirably located, and with modern improvements; rent from $250 to $550. Inquire of CHAS. P. PERSUHN, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FACTORY—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, at Jersey City, "Claremont," on Morris Canal, within quarter mile of two principal railways; building, 50x260; vacant lots adjacent. Will lease or sell favorably. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, fourteen acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS; ONE TO thirty acres, cheap. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees; stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free. Ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., a new house of ten rooms with modern improvements; three-quarters of an acre of ground and stable. Apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 168 Fulton st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.

REFEREES' AND EXECUTORS' SALE OF

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LOTS, GORES, AND WATER FRONTS AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 30th of April, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, the estate of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, viz:

RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK—Nineteen lots on Boulevard, fronting Riverside Park, between 93d and 96th sts., including five corner lots on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., and mansion on 94th st.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Thirty-one lots on both sides of 94th st., between the Riverside Boulevard and 11th or 1st End av.

NINETY-FIFTH STREET—Thirty-five lots on both sides of 95th st., between said Boulevard and avenue.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET—Thirteen lots on the south side of 95th st., (which is 100 feet wide,) between said avenue and Boulevard.

ELEVENTH OR WEST END AVENUE—Twenty-two lots and gores on both sides of West End av., including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 93d st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 94th st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots and gores on both sides of Grand Broadway Boulevard, including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD AND NINETY-FOURTH STREETS—Four lots and gores on said streets, between Grand Broadway Boulevard and Old Bloomingdale Road.

On the above lots are valuable buildings, comprising dwelling-house, cottage, barns, greenhouses, &c., &c.

WATER-FRONTS—Nineteen water-fronts on the 12th av., Hudson River, in front of the Riverside Park, and between 93d and 96th sts. The water-front was made to Dr. Mott by the City of New-York in 1852.

Also, the valuable and desirable marble store, No. 25 Park place, 37.11 feet front on Park place by about 150 feet deep, running through to Murray st.

Also, a lot of land on the corner of Montgomery st. and Albany av., in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, 63.9x10.10 feet.

HOMER MORGAN, Executors' and Referees' deed will be given, and SEVENTY PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain on mortgage at seven per cent. for a term of years.

THE SALE IS PEREMPTORY

and made by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, directing the same through its Referees, and by the executors as such under the last will of the late Valentine Mott. HENRY A. MOTT, } Executors and JOHN CHETWOOD, } Referees.

JAS. MCQUADE, Referee.

T. WILBUR BURD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.; also, at office of the estate, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 82; of JOHN CHETWOOD, 74 Broadway, and of JAMES MCQUADE, No. 52 Broad st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 39TH ST., WEST 13TH AND 14TH STS., WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, ROSE AND 49TH STS., 3D BOULEVARD.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 28,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 38 WEST 39TH ST.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE, FRANCIS LELAND, Esq., Executor.

The full-size, first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 38 West 39th st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. House is in first-rate order, with modern improvements; lot 25 by 98.9.

Also, Pew No. 31 in St. Thomas Church.

WEST 13TH AND 14TH STS.

By order of the executrix of M. A. HOPPOCK, deceased, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lease of lot No. 39 West 13th st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 65 feet deep, contains modern improvements, is frescoed and in good order; Springler lease twenty-one years from March 1, 1874; ground rent, $1,000, taxes and assessments, with covenants for one renewal. Lot 25x103.3.

Also, the four-story brick house (with stable) and lot No. 226 West 14th st., nearly new, furnished and in rear of the Fourteenth street property; lot 25 by 103.3.

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.

By order of WM. BARTON, Esq., Executor of the late Timothy Hitchcock, deceased.

The three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 14 West Washington place, north side, between 6th av. and Macdougal st., being the residence of the late Timothy Whitehouse, Esq. The house has recently been put in perfect order. Lot 22x97 feet.

ROSE ST.

The two-story frame building and lot No. 30 Rose st., west side, between Duane and Frankfort sts. Lot 25x 100 feet.

BOULEVARD.

Two lots east side of Boulevard, commencing on the north-east corner of 151st st., each 25x100 feet.

WEST 49TH ST.

Four lots, north side, between 10th and 11th avs., each 25x100.5.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,

No. 21 Park row, New-York.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28,

At 12 o'clock,

EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT SALE,

under the direction of

ALFRED ROE, Esq., Special Guardian,

Sixty-four choice and elegant lots on

WASHINGTON AVENUE BOULEVARD, BALTIC, DOUGLASS, AND DEGRAW STS.

WASHINGTON AVENUE—North-east corner Degraw st., six very choice lots.

DOUGLASS STREET—On same block, two lots and houses.

DOUGLASS STREET—Adjoining the above, one lot.

DOUGLASS STREET—Opposite the above, seven lots.

WASHINGTON AVENUE—North-east corner Douglas st., eleven very choice lots.

WASHINGTON AV.—S. E. corner Baltic st., two fine lots.

Baltic st.—Entire south side of same block, four lots.

WASHINGTON AVENUE—On same block, one splendid lot.

Lots will be offered singly or in plots to suit.

Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, N. Y.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer,

BY V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

Will sell, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NO. 49 WEST 52D ST.,

North side, near 5th av., in fee simple, elegantly planned, thoroughly built, (by Donnelly,) modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x63, lot 100.5, containing all the newest finish and conveniences; in thorough order throughout. This elegant residence is situate in one of the very best cross streets, convenient to Central Park, surrounded, as it is, by improvements of the highest order. Possession in May. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

WOOD, READY & TODD, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, AT 12 NOON.

At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. Two valuable lots, with dwelling, stores and factory thereon, situated in the Twenty-third Ward, Westchester av., east of 3d av.; to be sold separately; terms easy. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT PORTCHESTER—FIVE MINUTES from the depot, a large mansion-house, with all the modern improvements and seven acres of land, with carriage-house, stables, &c., &c.; flowers, fruit and shade trees in abundance; a fine garden; beautiful Summer residence; view of Sound for more than twenty miles; one hour from Forty-second Street Depot; will be rented very low to a careful tenant. For permits and terms apply to W. K. PRYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—The first-class modern brick building, Nos. 103, 105, and 107 Mercer st.; fifteen-horse-power engine in complete order, elevator, &c.; building now occupied by Herter Brothers; terms reasonable; will alter building into first-class stores if desired; possession May 1. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Offices, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET, FURnished, on Riverside Park, Boulevard, Square 4 fine lawn; large garden; shade and fruit trees; fine views; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; five minutes from depot; omnibus to steam-boat, and cars pass the door. Apply to H. W. BANKS, No. 104 Front st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Unionport, Westchester County, within ten minutes walk of steam-boat and railroad communication with New-York. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—THE RESIdence of Edward C. Donnelly, Esq., at Manhattanville, 133d st. and 10th av. Mansion, grounds, and outbuildings. One of the handsomest places on New-York Island. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop dwelling, No. 471 Tompkins av., near Fulton st., Brooklyn; all improvements; rent $800. Apply to owner, No. 42 South Oxford st., or No. 92 Monroe st., New-York.

FOR RENT OR LEASE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The residence of Gouverneur Morris, containing thirty acres of ground, large house, fine water views, quantities of fruits, vegetables, flowers, &c.; easy access to the City; good society; low rent. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE residence, beautifully located at Belleville, N. J., forty minutes from New-York; eleven rooms and all modern improvements; stable, hot-house, carriage and ice houses croquet lawn; grounds terraced and finely laid out; rent, with the furniture, $1,800. Photograph at office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A LARGE, FINE three-story house, beautifully situated on high ground, near water; abundance of room for garden and lawn; gas, water, and other conveniences; only twenty minutes from City. Apply to S. K. LANE, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS OR longer, at Pelham, Westchester County, on the Sound, a stone house, modern conveniences; one hour from Fulton slip by Portchester Railroad, and half a mile from station; large stables, good garden. Apply to HENDERSON & DELANCEY, No. 52 Broadway.

TO LET—GOTHIC COTTAGE, ONE AND A HALF acres ground; stable and carriage-house, on Broadway, at King's Bridge, within three minutes' walk of depot; rent $750. Apply to T. E. COOPER, No. 489 3d av.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—FURNISHED house on the sea-shore, south side Staten Island; garden, fruit, one or more acres of land, fishing, yachting, and bathing at the door; carriage-house, ice-house filled; rent $600. A. J. CORNELL, No. 51 Ingraham st.

TO LET, ON FORDHAM RIDGE, (TWENty-fourth Ward,) a very desirable house, five acres of land, stables, and out-buildings. Will be rented furnished for the Summer, or unfurnished for the whole year. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR OUR OFFICE, TO SMALL, GENteel family only, parlors, basement, and nearly all fourth floor of four-story high-stoop stone house; house and location first class; about $1,050. TIMPSON & PERT, Broadway, near 44th st.

A GENTLEMAN WILL RENT HIS TOWN house, furnished, from the 15th May to 1st November, to a small private family on liberal terms. Address or call at No. 34 East 23d st., between 12 and 2.

TO LET, NEWARK, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE —Prime dwelling-house, fourteen rooms, modern improvements, No. 806 Broad st., Newark; rent low. Apply to KING & BOND, 291 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, GAS, &c.; five minutes from railroad depot; good view of the river. Apply to E. ROSS, Nyack, or at No. 56 Beekman st., New-York.

OYSTER BAY.—TO RENT—A HOUSE, STABLE, and acre of land; horses and carriages; Oyster Bay; ice-house filled. Apply to F. G. FOSTER, No. 12 East 15th st.

HASTINGS.—FINE COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET or lease; twelve rooms; rural grounds; one mile from railroad depot; with or without land. Address or apply to GUSTAVE TH. BAYLIES, No. 291 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN.—FINE COTTAGE AND GROUNDS to let on river bank; thirteen acres, garden, orchard, stable, poultry, cows; gardener, good groom, &c.; all complete. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT, AT STAMFORD—A FURNISHED house, containing sixteen rooms; gas, hot and cold water, stable, and billiard-room. Call or address B. WILLIAMS, No. 78 Madison av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, twenty-five rooms, No. 27 West 18th st. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Offices, No. 744 Broadway.

NYACK.—VILLAS AND COTTAGES TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished; season or year; $300, up. E. A. LEE, Nyack, N.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, May 9, at 1 P. M., COLON, Capt. S. P. LAURUS. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passengers for San Francisco per HENRY CHAUNCEY, hence 25th inst., can have choice of taking new iron steam-ship COLIMA from Panama for that port direct, or by the commodious steam-ship ARIZONA, sailing at Central American and Mexican ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

CITY OF PEKIN.....April 18
COLUMBIA.....May 2
CHINA.....May 16

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $80, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13
Java, Saturday, April 25	Java, Saturday, May 16
Malta, Wed'day, April 29	Malta, Wed'day, May 20
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6	Parthia, Satu'day, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9	*Russia, Wednesday, May 27

*And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green: for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA
Embark from Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on SATURDAY, 25th April. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to seal as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Anchia, Saturday....April 25 | Ethiopia, Tuesday....May 5
California, Tues....April 28 | Italia, Thursday....May 7
Cassalia, Thursday..April 30 | Utopia, Saturday....May 9
Australia, Saturday....May 2 | Victoria, Tuesday..May 12

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the most possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company, to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...Sat., 25, 12 M. | Queen...Sat., May 9, 10 A.M.
Egypt...Sat., May 2, 3 P. M. | Canada...Sat., May 16, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner.....Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIDGE.....April 27
CORINTH.....May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.....April 29
ATLAS.....May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA.....SATURDAY, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, May 2

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....May 12, 2 P. M.
No Steerage.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....June 2, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamers will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. B. CURTIS.....April 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.....May 12.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage Half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. P. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. FONDA, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.....May 2
PEMBROKE.....May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passengers accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LACHENAISE.....Saturday.....May 2
PEREIRE.....STRONGT.....Saturday.....May 16
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday.....May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERMANN, Capt. A. FISCHER, May 16.
GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCK, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MAIN, Capt. A. DE LINOS, will sail on SATURDAY, April 25, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. RINCK, on WEDNESDAY, April 29.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 25.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT. Wednesday, April 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Through rates and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO. (Havana and Mexico).....April 25
CITY OF MERIDA. (Havana direct).....April 30
CITY OF HAVANA. (Havana direct).....May 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK. (Havana via Nassau)...May 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS

are issued to every part of the world at reductions from 10 to 45 per cent. below ordinary fares.

They can be had with steam-ship tickets by any line, or without them, as the passenger prefers. They give their holders privileges which ordinary tickets do not; they do not require their holders to travel in large parties.

Cook's Irish Tourist Tickets can only be obtained in this country; they cover every Irish and Scotch line.

Cook's Hotel Coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates.

Cook's *Excursionist*, American edition, contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 tours; price 10 cents.

Next personally-conducted party to South of France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., leave on steamer Egypt, May 9; 100 days' first-class travel and hotels, $650, gold.

COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an intelligent courier is one of the luxuries enjoyed by various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON THROUGH LINE.—On and after MONDAY, April 20, a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF PULLMAN PARLOR CARS, and limited to a fixed number of passengers, will be run between New-York and Washington, via Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, for the accommodation of through travel, as follows:

WASHINGTON LIMITED EXPRESS will leave New-York 9:30 A. M.; arrive Philadelphia, 12:10 P. M.; Baltimore, 2:55 P. M., and Washington, 4:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK LIMITED EXPRESS will leave Washington 9:30 A. M.; Baltimore, 10:43 A. M.; Philadelphia, 1:30 P. M.; arrive New-York at 4:10 P. M.

The fare by this train, including charge for Pullman parlor cars, will be from New-York to Philadelphia, $4 25; New-York to Baltimore, $6 50; New-York to Washington, $10; being an extra charge from New-York to Philadelphia of $1; to Baltimore of $2 50, and to Washington of $2 50.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 6:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

H. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 9:30 A. M., 7 P. M.

For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 6:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philippsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Hordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Frechold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 485, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

D. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 3 Broadway; Broadway, corner 22d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., 25th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 24th	12:00 M.
Tues., 28th	3:00 P. M.	Mon., 27th	2:00 P. M.
Wed., 29th	8:00 P. M.	Wed., 29th	6:30 A. M.
Thurs., 30th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 30th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., May 1	3:00 P. M.	Fri., May 1	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 2d	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 2d	7:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eagleswood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Gold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 334 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM N. ELY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William N. Ely, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN L. LOUDON, Assignee,
ap10-law3w*F* No. 139 Maiden lane, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of February, 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MATTHIAS C. BATON, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ap17-law3w*F* No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of AARON A. EINSTEIN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
ap24-law3w*F*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EDWARD C. SANDERSON, of the City of Newark, has this day executed to the subscribers a deed of assignment for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that all creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within three months; and all persons indebted to said Sanderson are hereby notified to make payment to the subscribers and to no other person.

GEORGE J. BUSBEE,
HENRY A. SANDRIDGE,
NEWARK, N. J., April 17, 1874.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 324 st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, &c.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAMILY going abroad, consisting of a pair of bay horses, sixteen hands, very stylish and well matched; landau, coupe, and phaeton by Brewster & Co. of Broome st.; clarence by Lawrence, all in excellent condition. Can be seen at private stable, No. 32 Lexington av.

FOR SALE—T-CART, BREWSTER OF BROOME st.; perfect order; cheap. Private stable, No. 7 East 19th st.

TO LET—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE; DESIRable accommodations. Apply on premises, No. 139 West 38th st.

COUPE FOR SALE—MADE BY BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.; can be seen at MORRELL'S storage warehouse, 4th av. and 32d st.

STABLE TO LET—SIX CARRIAGES, SEVEN stalls. Apply at No. 17 West 44th st.; rent, $1,200.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 324 st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FURNISHED HOME TO RENT IN NEWARK; a well and fully furnished suite of rooms for housekeeping; handsome house, attractive location, and healthy neighborhood; four minutes from depot to New-York; rent very moderate to a reliable party. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLISS, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET, FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD—Fine rooms, singly or en suite; one parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, except carpets; would also let a splendid parlor floor and basement to a first-class party willing to pay a fair price; rooms all light and pleasant. No. 27 East 9th st., corner University place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE a two or three gentlemen with good board and pleasant rooms; location between

THE "BEARS" JUBILANT.

A DEPRESSED STOCK MARKET YESTERDAY.

A COMBINED ATTACK BY THE "SHORTS"—THE "BULLS" FORCED TO FLEE—THE QUOTATIONS.

The bears were rampant yesterday. They made a fierce and vigorous onslaught on the bulls, and put them completely *hors de combat*. Not only were the bulls put to flight, but they were almost annihilated. They got such a drubbing yesterday as will be remembered for some time. Since the panic of September their reverses have not been so severe. Monday last was nothing to yesterday. The excitement in Wall street was far more intense, yet there were no symptoms of a panic. A general feeling prevailed that yesterday's flurry would soon right itself, and that in the course of a few days a reaction for the better would take place. Still there were to be found individuals, and not a few, either, who were despondent and feared the approach of another panic. They could not understand it, they said; they imagined that the President's veto would have led to a better state of things, that a conservative tendency would evince itself in the price of railroad and other stocks, and that a better feeling would prevail among business men generally. But their calculations were all put out, and they could not understand the reason why. However, to others the reason was evident enough. It was the result of a very strong and a well-developed bear movement, and not caused by any depreciation in values or by any fear of what the future may bring forth. This was plainly discernible early in the morning from the movements of well-known individuals on the short side. Indeed, since September last there was not such a number of speculators on the street, and that, too, for an hour before the Exchange opened. It was understood that a well-known individual, the prime mover in yesterday's transactions, had the night previous notified several of his brokers to be in attendance at an early hour; that he distributed his orders among at least fifty different brokers to offer stocks at prices which would not be taken; that the offering of these stocks simultaneously by so many separate individuals tended to disorganize the market; that timid individuals got apprehensive and offered their stocks at still lower prices, and that thus the market was broken. The brokers who offered to sell at a high figure, or others in the bear interest, when they found the market depressed, turned round and purchased for their principals a certain quantity of the respective stocks at the reduced prices, and continued this process during the whole day, thus covering their shorts and realizing a large profit on the day's transactions. There were new short interests also created, but it is doubtful whether the bear clique can make these speculations profitable. Money was extremely abundant yesterday, and there were several small purchases for investment. Several who rarely dabble in stocks were induced by the low price yesterday to invest their spare greenbacks in the purchase of such stocks as they thought most likely to advance in the market, and no doubt the majority of them will succeed. They say they can spare the money, that they can afford to lock up the stock for months if necessary, and when "the rise comes," they will, they believe, make "a nice thing of it." The bears of yesterday and the bears of Monday last were the bulls of the previous week. They were bulls before the passage of the Currency bill, and became bears when the measure passed both Houses of Congress, and now that the President has vetoed the bill and given expression to views decidedly opposed to inflation, they continue to remain bears because they hold control of the market, and they snatched at the opportunity to make money, no matter whether legitimately acquired or not. In private life many of the bulls and bears are very honorable individuals; some of them are extremely religious and charitable, and none of them would pick his neighbor's pocket; but let that neighbor go on 'Change, and each will try to "fleece" the other. If one makes money, the other loses it; if one becomes a millionaire, the other becomes a bankrupt; and in this process of gambling they see no wrong. When the Stock Exchange opened yesterday the "non-combatants" made a rush for the visitors' gallery, and it was soon densely packed, and the place outside the bar which is allotted to "subscribers" was crowded to its utmost extent. The floor of the Exchange presented during the day a scene of wild confusion. Messages, telegraphic and otherwise, were sent flying in all directions, and discordant tones of the bulls and bears were audible in Wall street. The disclosures in THE TIMES of yesterday respecting the Union Pacific Railroad decidedly helped to break the market. The stock opened at 33¼, being 1¼ under the closing price of Wednesday, and subsequently fell to 30¼, at which figure it closed. There were very large transactions in Western Union, which opened at 72¼, being one per cent. under the final quotation of Wednesday, and by means of a persevering and vigorous attack it was forced down to 68¼, and only slightly recovered, closing at 68¾, being a decline of four and a half per cent. from the previous day. Lake Shore stood comparatively firm, and repelled to a great extent the attacks which were made upon it. It opened at 75, one per cent. under the previous evening's quotations, and, under much pressure, fell to 73¾, at which figure it closed. Wabash suffered a decline of four and one-fourth on the previous quotations. It opened firm at 42, and fell to 38, closing at 38⅝. North-western fell from 47½ to 43. Rock Island opened at a decline of one per cent., fell to 96¾, and closed at 97. St. Paul declined five points on Wednesday's closing quotations, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central fell from 22 to 20¾. Panama declined five points on the price quoted on Wednesday. It opened at a decline of three per cent., and closed at 103. Pacific Mail had to stand a combined attack from various quarters. It was not able to repel the force brought against it, and declined from 41 to 39¼, closing at 39⅝. To-day matters are not expected to be so bad as yesterday. Strange as it may appear, there are several "operators" who consider it "unlucky" to buy or sell on a Friday, and this is given as a reason why the volume of to-day's transactions will not be as large as yesterday's. A decline in gold led to some disturbance in business in provisions and merchandise, and at the Produce and Cotton Exchanges had the effect of depressing prices to some extent. Wheat, corn, and provisions were lower and less freely dealt in by export buyers. Cotton for forward delivery was also cheaper, but closed rather steadier. The volume of business at the Stock Exchange yesterday was very large, and quite a feeling of relief was experienced at the close of the day, when it was announced that no failures had taken place. Erie was remarkable for the light dealings which took place yesterday. The price was, consequently, not much affected, and it closed at 34⅝, being ⅛ per cent. in excess of the closing price on Wednesday.

REPAIRING STREET PAVEMENTS.

COMMUNICATION OF COMMISSIONER VAN NORT TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER ON THE SUBJECT.

Commissioner Van Nort addressed a communication to Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, in relation to the condition of the street pavements. The communication, after reciting that this is the season for the prosecution of repairs to street pavements, states that the appropriations heretofore made for the purpose are entirely inadequate, and that the condition of certain pavements will steadily deteriorate, even under the best possible management, unless measures are provided to replace them with better material. Reference is next made to the necessity which exists in a great commercial City like New-York to provide proper facilities for the transfer of its merchandise by maintaining well-paved thoroughfares. It was principally in the older and commercial parts of the City that the condition of the streets was such as to impede rather than to aid travel, and this circumstance, in conjunction with others, tends to divert trade from New-York. Broad, Dey, Franklin, Liberty, Murray, Nassau, parts of Pearl and William streets, Maiden lane, and many others, were paved with wood, and were invariably in bad condition. The wear and decay have so much reduced all wooden pavements that those apparently in tolerable good condition are liable to give way suddenly under heavy pressure. In addition, the bad influence which they exercised on the public health by the interference with surface drainage and street cleaning and by the effluvia emitted in their decomposition was generally acknowledged. Their speedy removal was, therefore, not only a question of commercial and sanitary interest, but, from the fact that repairs were very expensive, one of economy.

To keep the cobble-stone pavements in fair condition it would be necessary to relay them once a year in streets where travel is frequent. The communication next refers to section 115 of the charter, providing that streets shall not be repaved except at the expense of the property-owners, when a majority of them shall petition for the improvement, but the property-owners, it says, have not asked to have streets repaved, although they needed it. Worth street and others in the vicinity of the Five Points were suffering from this provision. The total length of concrete pavements in this City was four and a half miles. They were all in bad condition, but they could be repaired at a reasonable expense with good asphalt pavements. Thirty-eighth street, from Fifth to Madison avenue, was repaved with the Grahamite asphalt pavement in the Summer of 1872, and shows, as yet, no signs of wear. A piece of this pavement had also been in use for nearly two years on Fifth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and was apparently in as good condition as when first laid. The European pavements, known as the "Val de Travers," &c., were similar to the Grahamite asphalt, but have not yet undergone the same tests in this City. The communication closes by asking the Mayor to give his influence and support to obtain the passage of a law authorizing the Common Council to direct the repaving, by contract, at public letting, of any street requiring it, one-half the expense to be assessed upon the adjoining property, and the other half to be paid from the proceeds of City bonds, the issue of which is to be limited to $250,000 in any one year.

THE TWEED CASE.

ARGUMENT OF THE MOTION FOR MANDAMUS TO COMPEL CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIS TO INSERT IN THE BILL OF EXCEPTIONS CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS ALLEGED BY COUNSEL FOR TWEED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN ON THE TRIAL.

The Supreme Court, General Term, Judge Brady presiding, and Judges Westbrook and Daniels as his associates, held a session yesterday, for the purpose of hearing argument on a motion by Tweed's counsel for a peremptory mandamus to compel Chief Justice Davis, before whom the trial was had, to insert in the bill of exceptions certain exceptions claimed to have been taken on behalf of the prisoner, but which the Judge rejected on the settlement of the case. Messrs. John Graham, William Fullerton, W. O. Bartlett, Elihu Root, and Willard Bartlett appeared as counsel for the motion, District Attorney Phelps and Wheeler H. Peckham appearing to oppose.

The exceptions which form the basis of the proceedings relate to what transpired on the challenge to two of the jurors, and an exception claimed by the prisoner's counsel to have been taken to a portion of the charge to the jury. A more minute statement of what these exceptions were could be of no interest to the general reader, and the matter becomes important only from the fact of the prisoner's counsel having deemed it necessary to invoke the hitherto seldom and exceptional expedient of a peremptory writ of mandamus against a Judge. Counsel for the prisoner fortify themselves in their version of the points at issue by their own recollection and minutes, and partly by the report of the official stenographer of the court, while the opposite side is sustained by the recollections of counsel for the prosecution, and of Judge Davis himself.

In answer to the application Mr. Peckham offered a written statement by Judge Davis as to his recollection of what transpired on the trial on the points at issue, and which differs from the recollections of the prisoner's counsel, and to some extent from the stenographer's notes. Mr. Peckham also read his own affidavit to the same effect. This statement was objected to by Tweed's counsel, on the ground that it should be under oath, but the objection was overruled by the court, which held that the statement of the Judge, being under the obligation of his official oath, was sufficient. This statement was to the effect that some of the objections in question were not taken at the trial, and the others, though admittedly taken, could not affect any legal issue to be raised on appeal; also, that no engrossed copy had been submitted to him. The points of counsel for Tweed, which were submitted on the argument, contained a clause as follows:

"As to the exceptions embodied in this charge, he has told us they cannot be got from him, and that if we wanted them we must get them in some other way." To this Mr. Peckham made reply, which counsel for Tweed interpreted as tending to discredit their statement as to what occurred before Judge Davis on the settlement of the case. Thereupon Mr. Graham, senior counsel for Mr. Tweed, asked permission of the court to put in his own affidavit and that of Mr. Willard Bartlett, who was present with him before Judge Davis on the settlement of the case, as to what occurred there. He claimed that on that occasion, in referring to the stenographer's report of portions of the case now in controversy, Judge Davis used a blasphemous expression, and his conduct and manner was otherwise such as to compel him, (Mr. Graham,) as an act due to his self-respect, to leave the room; that in manner and acts, if not in words, Judge Davis defied them to get any exceptions in the case other than those he had allowed. To that part of the statement of Judge Davis in which he says no engrossed copy of the case on appeal had been presented to him, Mr. Graham answered that it would have been useless to present such engrossed copy to him, as he had clearly intimated to them that it would be in vain to present to him any engrossed copy containing the exceptions he had disallowed, and which it was now sought by the present proceeding to compel him to insert.

Judge Brady said the question before the court was whether the exceptions in question were improperly rejected by the Judge, not whether it was done in a courteous or discourteous manner.

Messrs. Graham and Bartlett said the issue of courtesy or discourtesy had been raised by the other side, and they simply desired, in no spirit of criticism or reflection, to have the responsibility in this respect placed where it belongs. By his oath of office, Mr. Graham added, he was bound to treat Judges with proper courtesy when professionally before them, whatever might be his personal feelings. This he had observed toward Judge Davis heretofore, and would continue to do in the future.

Judge Brady said the court did not understand anything said on the other side as conveying any censure on the manner of counsel when before him, and affidavits from counsel in relation thereto were deemed altogether unnecessary.

This concluded the controversy as to personal matters, and Messrs. Graham and Peckham proceeded to argue the case at length, the former for the mandamus asked for, and the latter in opposition. At the conclusion of the argument the Judges took the papers, reserving decision.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.

In consequence of the immense trouble and great delay occasioned in the delivery of letters not properly addressed, Postmaster James has issued the following instructions to clerks, carriers, and employes of the Post Office, to take effect May 1:

1. All mail matter directed to numbered boxes will, in all cases, be delivered through those boxes.
2. Letters directed to street and number only will, if at once recognized by the assorting clerks as intended for box-holders, be delivered through their boxes; but if not so recognized, will, on reaching the hands of the proper letter-carrier, be delivered by him.
3. The delay of any letter directed to street and number, and not directed to a numbered box, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the firm or person addressed is a box-holder or not, is strictly forbidden. If not at once, and with certainty, recognized as intended for a particular box, it will be sent to carrier and delivered by him.
4. Carriers are forbidden to return any deliverable letter reaching their hands, directed to street and number, even though known by them to be intended for a box-holder, unless the number of a box also appears in the address.
5. Mail matter addressed simply "New-York," without box number or street number, will be delivered as expeditiously as the circumstances will permit, either through box or general delivery, or by carrier.
6. All weekly newspapers published in this City, and directed to subscribers, will be delivered by carriers, when addressed to street and number without box number.

The Postmaster hopes that the public will use all the means in their power to induce their correspondents to direct their letters, &c., plainly, correctly, and fully. Subscribers to newspapers and periodicals are particularly requested to furnish the publishers with their respective box and street numbers.

A DETECTIVES' "THEORY" EXPLODED.

Timothy Finnin, one of the men arrested on a charge of complicity in the Panormo murder, was brought before Justice Walsh, in Brooklyn, yesterday, (the detectives' murder theory being exploded,) on a charge of assaulting and robbing Mr. Van Ordoff, in January, 1872. Finnin pleaded not guilty, and was committed for examination. John Carmody, also arrested in connection with the Panormo murder, was taken to court yesterday morning, on a writ of habeas corpus procured by his counsel, directing the Police to show cause why he was detained in custody. On application of the District Attorney, the argument on the writ of habeas corpus was adjourned until to-morrow. The charge upon which the Police now hold Carmody is founded on the fact that some burglars' tools were found in a box at his father's house. Mr. Van Ordoff has been confronted with Finnin, and has failed to identify him. Finnin stated to his counsel yesterday that the Police had used their utmost endeavours to make him confess something about the Panormo case, although he repeatedly assured them that he knew nothing of it. Mr. Douglass, the missing jeweler, whose sudden disappearance was connected by the Police with the arrest of Carmody and Finnin, turned up yesterday, and claimed his property, which had been removed to the Property Clerk's office at Police Head-quarters. Mr. Douglass explained his absence by saying that while absent from home on business, he became suddenly ill and remained in Boston ever since. It was sought to connect the missing jeweler's absence with the murder by means of a "theory" that Douglass had purchased Prof. Panormo's watch. The watch was not found among the jeweler's effects, nor any record of its ever being in his possession found on his books.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PRESIDENT GRANT CONGRATULATED ON HIS VETO OF THE INFLATION BILL—ELECTION OF OFFICERS — MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters resumed its session in convention yesterday, President Oakley in the chair. On motion of Mr. E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, the following resolution of thanks was tendered by telegraph to President Grant for his action in vetoing the Senate Inflation bill:

Resolved, That the members of this board, representing more than $75,000,000 of the insurance capital of the country, without respect to party, desire to express our satisfaction with the action of the President of the United States for vetoing the "Inflation bill," so called, a bill which, in the opinion of this board, puts in peril not only the welfare of the capital he represents, but threatens ruin and disaster to the great commercial and industrial interests of the country at large.

The resolution was adopted by a standing vote, amid great enthusiasm.

The Special Committee on Form of Policy submitted their report, which was read and laid on the table, to be taken up for future action. The Special Committee on Causes of Fire reported the result of their labors, the prominent feature of which was a compilation of statistics from the reports of Fire Marshals and Fire Engineers of thirteen of the principal cities, setting forth the causes of fires. The cities are New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Providence, Buffalo, New-Haven, Albany, Cleveland, Baltimore, Detroit, Rochester, and Cincinnati. The period covered was from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1872. "Carelessness with matches" was reported as the cause of 597 fires in the cities above named, New-York alone contributing no less than 397; defective flues caused a total of 283 fires; defective heating apparatus, 290; malicious mischief, 18, the whole of this contribution being furnished by New-York. The total number of fires in the cities named during that period was 3,540, and the total loss about $9,000,000. The causes of fire were determined in 3,158 cases, leaving 382 "unknown." The report was received and placed on file for future consideration.

Mr. Chase, from the Committee on Farm Board of the State of New-York, presented the report of the committee, embodying a recommendation of adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the rates and rules adopted by the farm companies, and by them submitted to the National Board, be adopted by this board on the basis of seventy-five cents for three years, with the two-third clause instead of sixty cents, one per cent. instead of eighty cents for ordinary form of policy, the rates for greater or less periods to be adjusted on this basis.

Resolved, That these rates and rules, as amended, shall be the minimum for all farm and dwelling property in the State of New-York, wherever the same is not rated by the local boards, and that wherever such property is rated by the local boards the rates of such boards shall be binding on all classes of companies.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this board are authorized to promulgate the same as binding whenever they shall be advised by the farm companies that they have adopted the foregoing as binding on said companies.

Resolved, That in order to carry the aforesaid resolutions into effect the action of the farm companies must be had in before the 1st of June next.

The report was received and the resolutions laid over for future action.

Mr. Heald, on behalf of the Committee on Local Agencies, submitted a report, stating that they had given the subject of the relations between agencies of board companies holding also non-board companies, careful consideration, and they were prepared to recommend to this board that, inasmuch as in their opinion no general rule can be made applicable to all cases and sections of the field covered by the operations of the National Board, the treatment of the cases coming under the notice of the General Agent, and requiring action, be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to examine the same and apply such remedies as each particular case may require, and such as may be deemed wise and expedient in the judgment of said committee. The report was received, and the recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-laws also submitted their report, which was adopted. There were no changes suggested in the organic features of the laws.

The committee having under consideration the law affecting insurances in Wisconsin reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The attempt of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin to interfere with the rights of private contract by legislative enactment in declaring that the sum named shall in all cases of total loss be regarded as the actual value of the property destroyed, has resulted in a law to that effect; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this board the first operation of such law will be to increase the crime of arson by opening a door to fraud in the procuring of insurance, with the distinct purpose of selling out property to insurance companies at a previously determined price, thus inflicting serious detriment on companies and leading to great demoralization of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That the board regard said enactment as unconstitutional and against the policy of the law, in that it sanctions and compels the issue of retired policies, which have universally received the condemnation of our highest judicial tribunal as injurious alike to public morals and the welfare of the people.

Resolved, That in the decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring a law of Wisconsin State forbidding companies from other States to remove cases from the State to the Federal Courts to be unconstitutional, we recognize a conservative power at once available against injustice, and see in it a sure mode of redress and relief from such obnoxious laws as infringe upon our vested rights as citizens of a great commonwealth and aim at the destruction of the time-honored safeguard and bulwarks of our business.

Resolved, That it is our duty to, and that we will, resist all such encroachments on our rights; and that we will unite in defending our common privileges before the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and that the Executive Committee be clothed with power to bring the case before the United States Courts for final decision on the question at the earliest practicable day.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board, the present form of policy is amply sufficient to protect our legal rights as well as the legitimate rights of all honest policy-holders, to protect itself as best it may against the moral effect of such unwholesome enactments in others offering an inducement to fraud and arson.

Mr. Heald, in submitting this report, said that they had been called on again and again to resist the infamous doctrine that insurance companies had no rights which Legislatures are bound to respect. It had prevailed from Maine to California, and the time was now come, representing, as they do, large commercial and financial interests in all parts of the country, when the insurance interests could and would defend themselves and their rights. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court would do much to aid the insurance interests of every State in appealing from laws which affected them in an unconstitutional and unduly oppressive manner, and in Chief Justice Waite they could recognize a sound jurist and able lawyer, and honest man, who would use his power and intellect in a proper protection of the national commercial interests.

E. B. Crowell seconded the resolutions in a brief address, in which he said that this law was a part of the scheme of the grangers to oppress and cripple corporative interests.

E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, deprecated the use of any language which might be construed as inveighing against State Legislatures. While he should vote for the adoption of the resolutions, he hoped they might be modified in that particular, as he thought there was another road to success than by threats.

After some discussion, the second resolution was amended by inserting the words as above—"we recognize a conservative power at once available against injustice"—in place of the words "we recognize a higher power than that of State Legislatures," which were embraced in the resolutions as originally reported.

On motion of Mr. Hodges, the Committee on Legislation and Taxation was instructed to endeavor to have the laws of Kentucky so amended as to be equitable to all companies.

Mr. Walcott, from the Committee on Nominations of Officers and Executive Committee, reported that Messrs. Ezra White and Henry Kellogg had peremptorily declined a renomination as members of the Executive Committee, and that the following nominations were therefore suggested as the whole ticket:

For President—Henry A. Oakley, of New-York.
For Vice President—Lucius J. Hendee, of Hartford.
For Treasurer—J. S. Parrish, of Providence.
For Secretary—Samuel P. Blagden, of New-York.
For Executive Committee—Stephen Crowell, of New-York; George L. Chase, of Hartford; Chas. Platt, of Philadelphia; D. A. Heald, of New-York; Dwight R. Smith, of Springfield, Mass.; E. C. Rouse, of Cleveland; E. A. Walter, of New-York; A. G. Baker, of Philadelphia; Alfred Pell, of New-York; C. H. Bigelow, of St. Paul; M. Bennett, Jr., of New-York.

The entire ticket was elected.

On motion, it was resolved that a sufficient number of copies of the President's address be printed, to be forwarded to agents all over the country, so as to disseminate among the public at large a truer idea of the aim, objects, and benefits of the system of fire insurance.

Mr. Holton moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to consider and report as to what measures are necessary and proper to be adopted in the case of certain large manufacturing interests, so as to give them the benefit of special rates. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Stephen Crowell, a resolution counseling support of the local agents was adopted.

Mr. Chase, from the Committee on Agents' Commissions, reported in favor of the readoption of a resolution adopted by the board on May 11, 1869, as follows:

Resolved, That the maximum rate of commissions paid to agents by members of the National Board be established at not exceeding fifteen per cent.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted, with the explanation that its provisions do not apply to special or general agents, but only to local agents throughout the country.

The President announced the receipt, by telegraph from Albany, of information to the effect that the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation had agreed to report adversely on the Wharf and Pier bill. The President also stated, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Bowker, of Boston, that the basis of subscription by members to the reward fund for the detection and conviction of incendiaries was $35 for every $10,000 of receipts for premiums.

On motion of Mr. Platt, of Philadelphia, resolutions of thanks of the convention were tendered to the President of the board for the extraordinary fidelity and ability manifested by him during his incumbency, and a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hehdee, McLane, and McDonald, was appointed to prepare a suitable and substantial testimonial. Addresses highly eulogistic were also made in response thereto by Messrs. Heald, Stephen Crowell, Baker, Garrigue, White, Bowker, Holton, E. D. Crowell, and L. L. Barney.

The Alabama question gave rise to a long discussion, which was closed by a reference of the subject to the Executive Committee.

Another extended debate followed on the recommendation of the following resolution in the report of the Committee on Form of Policy:

Resolved, That a reduction of ten per cent. be made from the standard rates of premium on all property where the co-insurance or average clause shall be inserted in the policy.

The matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee to receive the vote of the members, by mail, thereon, after due consideration, the rate of reduction being altered, however, from ten per cent. to twenty per cent.

After the transaction of one or two minor matters, leave was given to the President to announce the standing committees at a future time, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE EDGAR STEWART.

INVESTIGATION BY UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GUTMAN TO ASCERTAIN TO WHOM THE VESSEL BELONGS.

The trial of the libel filed by the United States against the Edgar Stewart in the District Court at Baltimore will take place in June next. The case promises to be interesting. It is charged by the American Government that she has violated the Neutrality laws in giving aid to the Cubans in their struggle for independence with Spain. She was recently sold by Mr. Zimri N. Butcher, of this City, to British subjects in Nova Scotia, and, consequently, Spain, England, and the United States are interested in the disposition which is to be made of her. The size of the vessel is 281 tons. She was built in New-London, Conn., and her former owner was Mr. Orison Blunt, who used her as a pleasure yacht until March 20, 1872, when she was bought by Mr. Butcher. After her purchase it was surmised that she was employed in the interest of the Cubans, and there seems to be little doubt of the fact, although it is difficult to find the necessary evidence. In February, 1873, after having returned from a voyage, the vessel put into Baltimore, ostensibly for repairs. Since that time she has been under the surveillance of the Government, and the Spaniards have employed agents to ascertain the facts concerning her purchase and her probable destination. Before the vessel went to Baltimore she was chased by the Spanish gun-boat Tornado, and sailed to Jamaica. While at the latter place a complication arose between her commander and his subordinates, and she was placed under the protection of the United States gun-boat Wyoming. The next time the Edgar Stewart was heard of she was at Aspinwall under the same protection, and from this port she came to Baltimore. As it was charged that she had been engaged in transporting guns and ammunition to Cuba, it was suspected that she was being refitted for the purpose of violating the United States Neutrality laws. In answer to the allegations made against the character of the vessel, the then avowed owner, Mr. Butcher, pledged himself and guaranteed to the Government that the yacht should not leave Baltimore except for legitimate purposes and under the command of responsible persons. After she had remained in Baltimore for one year the United States filed a libel against her on the ground that she had violated the navigation laws. It was alleged that she had taken out a license to sail coastwise to Key West from New-London, Conn., and had deviated by sailing to a point off the coast of Cuba. An amended libel was afterward filed charging that the vessel was purchased with the money of Cuban revolutionists, and not citizens of the United States, in the name of Mr. Butcher. The real owners of the Edgar Stewart, it was alleged, were the Cuban Junta, and the enrollment of the vessel in the name of Mr. Butcher was thus broken. The Government is now taking the necessary testimony for the prosecution in the trial in June next. The representatives of the Government here are Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain and Mr. Sidney Webster, and Mr. Edward Mackinley appears on behalf of Mr. Zimri W. Butcher, summoned to answer as the supposed owner of the yacht. A number of witnesses have been so far examined in New-York by United States Commissioner Gutman. James Y. Mitchell, the third mate of the yacht, has testified in regard to the transactions of the vessel before she left New-London. His testimony only proved that she had been loaded with coal and provisions from a lighter towed alongside.

George Mitchell, Captain of the yacht was called by the Government to testify in regard to the points of destination to which the steamer sailed. His evidence was that she had sailed through Gulf Rock Passage, between Fisher and Plum Islands, and that she had anchored at Rock's Bay, San Domingo, to repair her machinery. While there, the witness stated, orders were given for him to land on the coast of Cuba; this he refused to do.

While off the Peak of Tarquena, fifty miles midway between Jamaica and Cuba, and making for Key West by the southern route, to keep the vessel in fine weather, he was suddenly put in duress by Melchor Aquero, his purser, and kept thirty-six hours in confinement. After his release from confinement he again assumed command and sailed to Jamaica for repairs. When he reached that port he left the vessel. Messrs. Fallon and Wyncoop, Custom Officers of this port, also gave testimony in reference to the registering of the Edgar Stewart, its title, and clearance through the New-York Custom-house. Mr. J. P. Waglam, book-keeper for Turner Bros., bankers, was afterward sworn to testify concerning Mr. Butcher's bank transactions in March, 1872, when the yacht was purchased from Mr. Blunt, the object in producing the witness being to prove that Mr. Butcher had not made the purchase with his own money. His testimony showed that Mr. Butcher had deposited $37,697 10 in the month of March, 1872, and that the purchase-money, $29,700, had been drawn out in the same month after the deposit had been made. The original check given to Mr. Orison Blunt was produced by the witness. Mr. Butcher was much surprised to find that his bank account had been produced as evidence, and took umbrage thereat. Yesterday, before Commissioner Gutman, Mr. Frederick Schmidt, a broker, who had negotiated the sale of the yacht to Mr. Butcher, was called by the Government to testify as to whether Mr. Butcher conducted the negotiations for its purchase alone, or that persons of Cuban or Spanish extraction had been concerned. Mr. Schmidt's testimony tended to prove that Mr. Butcher was alone in the transaction.

During the examination of Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Butcher, who was present, claimed the right to cross-examine him. This was objected to by the counsel for the Government, on the ground that Mr. Butcher should put in a formal appearance as claimant for the vessel. Mr. Butcher raised the question that he had been notified to appear, and that as his title to the ownership of the yacht on March 22, 1872, was being tested, he had a right to protect himself by objection to improper questions and to cross-examine witnesses. Commissioner Gutman ruled that unless Mr. Butcher appeared as a claimant he had no rights, but that he had no objections out of courtesy to allow him to do so. Mr. Orison Blunt was called and subjected to a long examination in respect to the contract sale and delivery of the Edgar Stuart to Mr. Butcher. He testified that he knew of no party in the transaction except John Y. Fitchett, who went up on the trial trip of the yacht to New-London before its purchase. The contract was that the vessel should make twelve knots per hour. On the trial trip the vessel made thirteen knots, and on the certificate of Mr. Fitchett the sale was consummated. Mr. Blunt further testified that during all the time of the negotiation he saw but one person of Spanish extraction, a boy he supposed to be a Spaniard. The examination was then adjourned.

THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

The Deputy United Marshal in charge of the Williamsburg terminus of the South-side Railroad reported everything quiet yesterday. The Clinch-Gale party had not offered any interference, and the road was running as usual, everything working harmoniously. In the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, before Judge Pratt, yesterday morning, a motion was to have been heard to vacate the injunction granted by Judge Donohue, of this City, on the 21st inst., restraining the United States Marshal, the officers of the company, and Messrs. Jones and Wyckoff, Trustees for the bondholders, from interfering with the Receiver of the South-side Railroad Company, Mr. E. D. Gale, appointed by Justice Donohue, and preventing him from taking possession of the effects of the road. Mr. John H. Bergen appeared for the Receiver, and Messrs. B. F. Tracy and E. McCullen appeared for the officers and bondholders. Mr. Bergen moved to postpone the argument until to-day, when it could be heard in conjunction with the other motion on behalf of the United States Marshal and others to set aside the order of Justice Donohue appointing a Receiver. Mr. Cullen and Mr. Tracy opposed it going off until to-day. The order was an attempt to keep them out of possession of the South-side Railroad. Three parties now lay claim to it, the Marshal, the Receiver, and the bondholders. An adjournment was agreed to on Mr. Bergen stipulating that in the meantime matters should remain in *statu quo*, and the officers should not be interfered with in running the road.

TRIAL OF NEWARK OFFICIALS.

The trial of the indicted Newark officials and contractors for conspiracy to defraud the city was continued yesterday in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The defendants employed a surveyor, on Wednesday, to take measurements of the depth of the pavement, and the result will appear during the course of the trial. The prosecution has not yet closed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Sir Lambton Loraine has engaged passage in the steam-ship City of Richmond, which sails for Liverpool to-morrow.

Additional subscriptions, amounting to $1,750, have been received at the Cotton Exchange, in aid of the sufferers in the lower valley of the Mississippi.

An unknown German, about forty-five years old, committed suicide in Fifty-fifth street, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head. His body was taken to the Morgue, and Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

Rev. George W. Samson, LL.D., will lecture, this evening, before the New-York Liberal Club, Plimpton Hall, on "Modern European Civilization in its Influence on Law, Illustrated in the Code Napoleon and in English Legislation."

Daniel McFarland commenced an action yesterday, in the Supreme Court, against the United States Publishing Company, to recover $50,000 damages for an alleged libel published by defendant in a book known as *History of the New-York Tombs.*

The remains of the late Mark Burton, a prominent anti-slavery advocate, were interred, yesterday, in New-York Bay Cemetery, Greenville, N. J. The services were performed by Rev. Mr. Stevens, of the South Baptist Church, of this City.

The Department of Parks has approved the project of erecting a bridge across the Bronx River at Prospect street, West Farms. The department has also forbidden any persons to use the muster ground or any part of Union square for a meeting unless previously licensed.

As the schooner Maggie Brush, Wasson master, from Bridgeport, for Fire Island, was passing through Hell Gate yesterday, when off Ward's Island, Edward Terry, of Bayport, aged seventeen years, one of the crew, was knocked overboard by the mainboom and drowned.

Hugh Gaffney, aged twelve years, of No. 19 Pitt street, and James Wymbs, aged fifteen years, of No. 128 Mott street, quarreled yesterday morning in front of No. 8 Pell street, and Gaffney stabbed Wymbs in the side with a penknife, inflicting a severe wound. Gaffney was arrested.

Postmaster T. L. James was yesterday notified by the postal authorities at Washington that additional articles of agreement have been concluded between the United States and Switzerland for the exchange of postal cards between the two countries, which are to go into effect the 1st of May, 1874.

The warfare between the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads over the carrying of the emigrants who arrive here still continues. The fare to Chicago is $5, being a reduction of $8 on old prices. The fares to all parts of the West are proportionately reduced.

Clarence F. Buhler sends us a "poem" on the subject of cremation. The second stanza reads as follows: "No longer let the insatiate worm his dread prerogative affirm, but let us, like Elijah, rise in fiery chariot to the skies." The remainder of the poem is equally good, but we have not space for its publication.

John McGowan, aged twenty-six years, residing at Fifty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, while crossing the railroad track at Fifty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, was struck on the head by a New-Haven train going south, and was dangerously injured. He was cared for at St. Luke's Hospital.

James M. Benson, third mate of the American ship St. John, was charged before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, with having cruelly treated a sailor named James Hull, and with biting off his thumb during a voyage from Liverpool to this port. He was held for examination in $1,000 bail.

Henry Butchsukerch has been collecting bills of various amounts from John Gager, of No. 16 Catharine slip, professing to be a collector of the East River Oil Works. The swindle was found out, and the company deny all knowledge of the prisoner. He was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer for trial.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Joachimsen, Mr. Sigismund Kaufmann recovered a judgment against Gustave and Elie May for $302 81, balance due to plaintiff as counsel fees in procuring the release of both defendants when held on a charge of smuggling, and also the release of some diamonds seized on the persons of the defendants.

John Helnes forced open a wood-shed belonging to the widow Louisa Sturenfeldt, in the rear of No. 154 Ludlow street, on Wednesday night, and stole six pigeons and seven chickens therefrom. He was caught before he could dispose of them successfully, and Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, held him for trial in $1,000 bail.

A youth named Kelly presented a valuable gold watch and chain for pawn at the office of Simpson & Co., Bowery. He was arrested by Detective Dyer, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of how he became possessed of the watch, was locked up. The watch is now at the Tenth Precinct, awaiting an owner. It is marked as follows: "No. 7956. Beven. Newark, N. J."

On Tuesday, May 5, the French steamer Alexandre Lavalley, now ashore at South Hampton, Long Island, will be sold by order of the Consul General of France. This vessel was built at Nantes, France, in 1870; registered tonnage, 1,399 85-100; her length 243 feet, beam 33 feet, depth of hold 23 feet; her engine, 125-horse power, nominal, 500-horse power. She is of iron, remarkably well built. Although stranded, her engines are said to have received comparatively slight damage.

Richard O'Grady, of No. 139 Madison street; James Shields, of No. 219 East Broadway; Peter Mullin, of No. 59 Pike street; Edward Clarkson, of No. 173 Madison street; Daniel Flanigan, of No. 34 Rutgers street, and Denis O'Halloran, of No. 16 East Broadway, all liquor-dealers, were brought before Justice Flammer at Essex Market Police Court, on charges of selling liquor without license. Counsel for the Commissioners of Excise argued that the defendants were guilty of a misdemeanor in selling liquor without a permit under the prohibitionary statute. The liquor-sellers held that, under Judge Robinson's decision given a few days ago, they could not be punished. The decision stated that at civil law the Commissioners could not recover the amount of the license. The Judge reserved his decision in the cases.

BROOKLYN.

The moonlight parade of the troops in the Eastern District, which was to have taken place last night, was postponed on account of the weather.

The crystal wedding of Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea was celebrated by the friends of that gentleman last evening in the chapel attached to the church on Classon avenue.

The Nineteenth Ward Republican Association has determined as a means of defeating fraud at primaries to require the ages as well as the names and residences of its members.

Bridget Madden was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of stealing $1,500 worth of jewelry from the house of her employer, Gen. Jas. Craig.

Mary Bell, the servant who was shot on Wednesday by her drunken mistress, in the boarding-house No. 193 Pearl street, was yesterday reported by the doctors as doing well. The wound is not necessarily fatal.

The Penitentiary Committee of the Board of Supervisors recommended to the Board of City Works, yesterday, the awarding of the contract for country convict labor to Horace Bigelow & Co., they being the highest bidders.

The body of Miss Emma Freidlander, who died at her late residence, No. 325 Grand street, Williamsburg, after thirty-six hours' illness, has been exhumed, by order of Coroner Whitehill. A post-mortem examination will be made to-day. Some of Miss Freidlander's friends think that she did not die of cholera morbus, as certified to by the attending physician.

Mayor Hunter has opened a "complaint book" at his office, upon which all complaints will be entered upon application, especially those relating to non-fulfillment of contracts for street-cleaning, garbage collecting, &c. The Mayor announces that no bills for work performed, however numerously certified elsewhere, will pass his office if there is a complaint upon the book.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Fire Underwriters, yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dwight Johnson; Vice President, J. D. Cocks; Secretary, Edgar Foreman; Treasurer, A. B Thorn. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee: S. Crowell, W. E. Howell, T. B. Jones, G. Schimmell, and Charles H. Dutcher. The Rate Committee is composed as follows: W. W. Henshaw, D. T. Furnald, W. T. Lane, S. P. Wyckoff, and J. A. Simonson.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge Hoffman denied the application for a new trial for Julius Spero, the convicted Receiver.

While some laborers were making excavations for a sewer at the corner of Eighth and Erie streets, Jersey City, yesterday, they cut a hole in the gas-pipe, and last evening somebody set the escaping gas on fire. After considerable trouble the flames were extinguished by shoveling sand on the pipe.

Major Burrell, who was initiated into the Hoboken Lodge of Freemasons some time ago, has instituted a suit against the lodge for the recovery of $50 initiation-fee and $10 interest, because he is unable to take the second degree, and he desires to leave the order. The novelty of the case excites considerable interest.

August Maddison, the young man who a short time ago was prompted by jealousy to make an attempt upon his own life, is about to be married to the object of his choice, Miss Mary Schobe, in a few weeks, and the wedding will be celebrated in Floral Park. From the time Maddison shot himself, Miss Schobe was constant in her attendance upon him until his recovery.

The Commissioners to adjust unpaid assessments in Jersey City have had the assessment for the construction of a sewer in Newark avenue, from the Five Corners to the Hackensack River, under advisement for several days. They finally took $20,595 off the original assessment of $86,380, and charged $16,595 to the city, and $400 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had not been assessed at all in the original assessment map.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; only moderately active; prices steady and unchanged; sales of common to choice Steers at $4 75@$5 30; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; Corn-fed Texans, $4 50@$5 50; shipments, 2,000. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market fairly active; prices steady for good, but dull and lower for common grades; sales at $4 75@$5 50 for inferior to medium; $5 60@$6 for good to choice; shipments, 11,000. Sheep dull; receipts, 700; sales at $6 25@$7 for good to choice; shipments, 500.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 23.—Cattle closed easier and ½c. lower; very best on sale to-day 6¼c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5¼c.@6¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 4¾c.@5¼c. receipts 1,286; sales, 1,141. Hogs in fair demand; receipts heavy; sales of heavy, 7½c.@8¼c; receipts 9,544. Sheep firmer and more active; Sheared, 4½c.@6½c.; Wool, 6c.@8c; receipts, 1,616.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, April 23.—Exchange firm—on the United States, 60 days, currency, 107@108 premium; short sight, 109@110 premium; 60 days, gold, 135@137 premium; short sight, 138@140 premium; on London, 163@164 premium; on Paris, 133@134 premium. Spanish Gold, 243@244.

[Advertisement.]

THE LEADING "SPRING STYLE" OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—Rev. M. A. Tyng, John Haris, J. H. Adams, wife, and two children, R. A. Thompson, Callie C. Curtis, E. T. Goodrich and wife, George Dewy, Wm. Thompson.

In steam-ship Merrimack, for Rio, &c.—Carl Feninger and wife, José De Manda Pereira Pinto, Virgilio Argibay, H. E. Moring, Miss M. Vidian Kirk, Miss Annie Touhai, Dr. Edward Casalduc, J. H. Black, Dennis Coholan, Josue Hirsche, Jose Fosta Da Silva, Jos. Muller, Rev. Wm. F. Floyd and two children, Gregory Bella.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:09 | Sun sets......6:49 | Moon sets..2:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:05 | Gov. Island..2:54 | Hell Gate...4:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, April 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Merrimack, Weir, St. Thomas and Rio, W. R. Garrison; India, (Swed.,) Fought, Hamburg and Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Hamilton, (Ber.,) Lunt Brothers; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Eme, (Br.,) Sproule, London, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Deyaden, (Norw.,) Schael, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bengal, (Swed.,) Bockstrom, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Madagascar, (Aus.,) Radovana, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Lothair, (Br.,) Brown, Cow Bay, C. B., C. B. Swain & Co.; Sarah, Ingersoll, Miller & Houghton; R. P. Buck, Curtis, Callao, Fabri & Chauncey; Albino, Pike, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Constance, (Dutch,) Heybeger, Antigua, H. A. Vatable & Son; Sarah B., (Br.,) Townsend, Cow Bay, C. B., C. B. Swain & Co.; D. A. Small, Bush, Bahia, T. E. Bowtt; Beauty, (Br.,) Sinclair, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. Helena, (Br.,) Langenberg, Halifax, N. S., J. A. Horsey; Portland, (Br.,) Shaw, Montego Bay, J. A. Horsey; Robert Mahan, Doane, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg; Ulrica R. Smith, Smith, Baracoa, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg April 8, and Havre 11th, with mdse. and 86 cabin and 358 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced very heavy S. W. and N. W. gales, with high sea, the entire passage. April 13 was hove to 14 hours; 20th, lat. 42 17, lon. 55 40, exchanged night signals with an Anchor steamer bound W.; 22d, lat. 40 42, lon. 68 09, exchanged signals with a Guion steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 40 35, lon 69 11, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Britannia, (Norw.,) Grenwoldt, Antwerp 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Old Dominion, (of Richmond, Me.,) Morse, Manila Oct. 21, with hemp and sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. April 19, lat. 35 30, lon. 73 29, passed the wreck of a vessel, apparently a schr., waterlogged and abandoned.

Ship Vigillate, (of Bowdoinham,) Fulton, Havre 50 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Machiavelli, (Ital.,) Maresca, Leghorn 59 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Seager.

Bark Maury, (Norw.,) Christensen, Belfast, Ireland, 55 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Marie Johann, (Ital.,) Chriscuolo, Alexandria 72 ds., with rags to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lasaveelim Gratelli, (Ital.,) Olaviria, Trapani 47 ds., with salt to order.

Brig Don Chisciotte, (Ital.,) Cappola, Plymouth Oct. 16, via Fayal, 45 ds., with china clay to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Cleta, (of Halifax,) Miller, Belize, Honduras, 15 ds., with logwood, &c., to Wm. Jex. Left no vessels.

Brig Navasota, (of Boston,) Slater, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Sola Bros.

Brig Sophie, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Stuart, Messina Feb. 9, out 57 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Baring Bros.

Brig James Fraser, (of Halifax,) Wisthaver, Ponce, P. R., with sugar to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Joseph Seger, Marshall, (late Griffin,) Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to master. April 19, 40 miles north of Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., during which Capt. Griffin was knocked overboard by the main-sheet and lost.

Schr. Delmont, (of Portland,) Gales, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to C. L. Hatch & Co.

Schr. Eliza Mary, Maschevitz, (Ger.,) Schultze, Rio Janeiro 75 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. M. R. Hickman, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. John Tevay, Hazelton, Virginia.
Schr. S. S. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr. Silas Wright, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. G. Whidden, Nichols, Warren, for Philadelphia.
Schr. B. Warford, Sprague, Pawtucket.
Schr. Ospray, Crowley, Calais, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Amoy Harris, Parker, Gloucester.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Oliver Scoffield, Disossway, Warren, for Baltimore.
Schr. Exertion, Forbell, Virginia.
Schr. Robert Center, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Miranda, Heaney, Waltham, for Virginia.
Schr. Jane Emson, Decker, Baltimore.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, McKee, Baltimore.
Schr. Lavolta, Whittemore, Baltimore.
Schr. J. L. Leach, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Jesse S. Clark, Elwell, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.
Schr. Two Marys, Crowell, Virginia.
Schr. R. H. Shanahan, Van Gilder, Virginia.
Schr. E. and L. Cordery, Smith, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. Veto, Watts, Norfolk.
Schr. Searsville, Hart, Richmond.
Schr. Mary Lymburner, Coombs, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with yellow pine to D. R. Smith & Co.
Schr. C. F. Mayo, (of Provincetown,) Morrison, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.
Schr. Melvin, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to H. C. Bruce.
Schr. Tampico, Bernhoff, Rio Grande do Sul 54 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with hides, &c., to M. Echeverria.
Schr. Flora M. Crowley, (of Harrington,) Crowley, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Schr. A. M. Bailey, Thomas, Virginia.
Schr. William Mason, French, New-Bedford.
Schr. D. D. Davidson, Smith, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Lizzie Smith, Baker, Salem, for Virginia.
Schr. Hope On, Clark, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mountain Laurel, Shaw, Boston.
Schr. Idle Wild, Kennedy, Boston.
Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Boston.
Schr. Burchard & Torry, Haskell, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. E. E. Sylvester, Pettigrew, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. W. D. Hilton, Weaver, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mary Price, Newlove, Providence.
Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Saulsbury, Handy, Providence.
Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. E. Mason, Snow, Provincetown, for Norfolk.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. S. A. Boyce, Somers, Somerset, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Helen, Carroll, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.
Schr. S. E. Corson, Hedges, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. W. Day, Clark, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.
Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Bridgeport.
Schr. White Star, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Rayner, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar and cedar to E. Ravenstedt & Co.
Schr. Ward J. Parks, (of Boston,) Bogart, Savannah 13 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell.
Schr. Marion Gage, Fountain, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to E. J. Pratt.
Schr. W. S. Doughton, Johnson, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Julius Webb, Headley, Virginia.
Schr. H. T. Wood, Corlies, Virginia.
Schr. W. S. Curtis, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Bennett, Virginia.
Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Bouge, Virginia.
Schr. Gen. Torbit, Sheppard, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Lavina, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. Chas. Lawrence, Adams, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Leming, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. E., thick and raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Trinacria, for Glasgow; Italy, for Liverpool; Hammonia, for Hamburg; Merrimac, for Rio Janeiro; City of New-York, for Havana; Metropolis, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

Anchored at Quarantine, bound out, ships Black Prince, for London; Republic and Northern Light, for San Francisco; barks Albina, for Havre; Helvetia, for Elsinore; Union, for St. Thomas; schr. Crown Point, for Baracoa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Arr. steamer Elisabeth Clark from New-York, John S. Shivers from Philadelphia; brig Levante from Rio; schrs. James A. Crocker for Charleston, Fred. C. Holden for Calais, Me., Helen A. Hoyt from New-Haven.

Cld. steamers Wm. Crane, for Boston; Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia; Martha Stevens, for New-York, and Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Rosina, for Dublin, and Liscia, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; brig Antilles, for Sagua; schr. Charlotte Jameson, for the West Indies; Aldine, for Charleston; Wye, for Edenton, N. C.; Calvin T. Baker, for Boston; Carrie Holmes, for Jersey City; Wm. Tice, for Davenport; Sarah C. Smith, for Boston, and Ann E. Martin, for Boston.

Sld. ship Berteaux, for Liverpool; barks Maria, for Danzig; Freihandel, for Bremen; Schadberg, for Queenstown; Leone, for Belfast; and Arletta, for Santiago de Cuba; schrs. Carrie Neilson, for Nassau; Eliza Christie, for St. Johns, P. R.; and Vesper, for Halifax.

BOSTON, April 23.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Centipede, from Philadelphia; brigs Thalia, from Barbados; Coronella, from Porto Rico; Kaluna, from Cienfuegos; Samuel Lindsey, from Cardenas; schrs. Emma Green, from Cape Haytien; Eben Fisher, from Cienfuegos; Alma, Caibarien; Carl D. Lathrop, from Trinidad; C. P. Harris, from Galveston.

Spoken April 17, in lat. 33 46, lon. 67 33, bark Hattie G. Hull, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston, and on April 19, lat. 38 31, lon. 69 43, bark Prince Arthur, from Melbourne, for Boston.

PORTLAND, Me., April 23.—Arr. steam-ship Scandinavian, from Liverpool April 9.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 23.—Sailed from the United States, Paolina S., Corea, Vale of Nith, City of Sparta, Giacomo, Mortola, Giuseppe, Cappurro, Martha, Bowker, Agostina S., Asow, Vega, and Faliti.

Arr. out from the United States on the 20th inst., Anna and Bertha, Alliance, Faders Minde, and Therese.

Arr. out from the United States on the 22d inst., Mikado, Samos, Alexandra, Alcedo, Superbo, Giovanni Z., Adelina S., Alloa, Magdala, Presidente Washington, Mathias Meyer, Catherine, Esau, Morland, Ceylon, and Severo.

Also arr. out from the United States, Marianne V.

HAMBURG, April 23.—The steam-ship Silesia, Capt. Hebich, from New-York April 11, arr. here this afternoon.

SILVER BRIDAL GIFTS.

The Gorham Company are manufacturing for the Spring trade, from designs exclusively their own, the richest and largest collection of Wedding Gifts in Sterling Silver ever shown in this City, from the least expensive article to the most elaborate and costly. Also, a complete assortment of their celebrated

ELECTRO-PLATE

Tea Sets, Dinner Services, &c., &c.

Now offered at RETAIL at Sales-rooms of the Company.

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PRESENT STYLE. Strap and Buckle on Back.

IMPROVEMENT. Open at Sides, with Strap and Buckle.

Having purchased the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT for this City of E. T. TAYLOR'S IMPROVEMENT, we are now prepared to supply all demands for this now and universally popular style of Progressive Pantaloons.

BROKAW BROS., Nos. 28 to 34 4th av.

Nos. 60 and 62 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

T. KIRKPATRICK,

NO. 889 BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

SOLID SILVER,

A large variety of pieces especially arranged in Satin-lined Cases, for WEDDING PRESENTS.

FORKS AND SPOONS of every design at the very lowest prices. Warranted Sterling 925-1000 quality.

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A large assortment of single stones, suitable for ENGAGEMENT SOUVENIRS; also, nicely matched pairs for

SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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WEBER

PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the first musical talent, seminaries, the press, &c., &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

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